

UNITED STATES PARACHUTE ASSOCIATION

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
MEETING,
February 22-24, 2002
Alexandria, Virginia

(DRAFT)
3 April 2002

UNITED STATES PARACHUTE ASSOCIATION
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Attachments:

- “A”- Executive Director's Report (not included-available from HQ)
- “B”- Rewrite of SCM Section 1
- “C”- Rewrite of SCM Section 6-1
- “D”- Rewrite of SCM Section 6-2
- “E”- Rewrite of SCM Section 6-3
- “F”- Rewrite of SCM Section 6-4
- “G”- Rewrite of SCM Section 6-5
- “H”- Rewrite of SCM Section 6-6
- “I” - Rewrite of SCM Section 6-7
- “J”- Rewrite of SCM Section 8
- “K”- Rewrite of SCM Section 11
- “L”- Rewrite of SCM Section 10-1

1. Call to Order

The President, Mr. Don Yahrling, called the meeting to order at 9:01 A.M. on February 22, 2002. The Directors present included: G. Bangs, B. Chase, J. DeSantis, J. Farrington, J. Goswitz, L. Hill, M. Jones, M. Laughlin, H. Leicher, M. Mullins, M. Murdock, R. Nelson, M. Ortiz, G. Peek, M. Perry, J. Rodriguez, L. Schlichtemeier, L. Stapleton, and B. J. Worth.

Mr. Don Koranda from the N.A.A. and Regional Directors Gary Cooper and G.P. Thacker were absent, thus only 20 voting members of the Board were present.

The President welcomed the gallery and the Directors. The members of the gallery introduced themselves.

2. Approval of the minutes of the previous meeting and Adoption of the Agenda

Motion 1: Passed, 19/0 (Mr. Yahrling)
“Move to adopt the minutes of the previous meeting.”

Motion 2: Passed, 19/0 (Mr. Yahrling)
“Move to adopt the agenda.”

3. Interim Actions of the Executive Committee & President's Report **(Mr. Yahrling)**

President’s Report, February 22nd, 2002 “It’s The Same Sky”

On September 30th, 1967, I left an aircraft while in flight for the first time. I became a slave to a mistress that I have loved for thirty-five years. Since my election as Southeastern Regional, then Conference, Director in 1982, I’ve been privileged to serve as a representative of the membership. The phrase “an Association of skydivers, for skydivers and by skydivers” should always be foremost in our minds. That’s why we are here. That should be the only reason that we are here. Personal agendas have no place here. I believe that most of us share those views, and unselfishly give their level best to ensure that the desires of the membership are fostered, developed and implemented the best of their abilities. The members of the Board represent a wide range of experience in the sport, bringing their special skills and knowledge to this focal point so that our goal may be achieved. Let’s never lose sight of our mission.

In the past year, since you honored me by election to the Presidency of the Association, I have maintained as strict a position of neutrality in U.S.P.A. matters as I was able. This posture was intentional. My philosophy for this job was to keep an even keel in performing the duties and responsibilities as your President.

Well in advance of the completion of the election process in the Fall of 2001, during September and October, I publicly stated that if I were to be returned to the Board for the 2001-2002 term, my intent was to make this my final term, a swan song, if you will. To date, I have not modified that position. The horrific events of September 11th, 2001 have caused many in the skydiving industry to tighten their belts and learn to adapt and deal with the short and long-range effects of this attack upon our nation. The increase in aircraft insurance rates alone has been a heavy burden to bear. Those with a sound business plan will no doubt survive, but many undercapitalized operations are struggling for their very existence. We should do all that we can do to help our hosts, as we have, in many cases, become accustomed to

luxuries in facilities, aircraft and efficiency that would at one time been considered flights of fancy. But we must never forget the blue mat, the Port-O-Let, the teachers, the willing friends, the Cessna 182s that are still, and will be for many years to come, the roots of our sport. Our goal, of course, is fun. That's why we jump.

The meteoric rise of new disciplines has created an excitement and fresh enthusiasm that has not been seen for quite some time. Let's foster and nurture that energy. These skydivers will be the mentors of the future. And they will, no doubt, look with amusement and whimsy upon the next generation of youthful rebelliousness that will inevitably arise, that force which seems to roll through our sport as a powerful wave of vigor, bringing needed change and refreshment of our spirits and revitalization to us all. The future of our sport is unknown, but I believe that it may be bright and exciting if we all do our best to make it so.

The direct input from members that I listen to tells me that we should focus on the development and improvement of current projects and programs for the third quarter of our terms, to fine tune and, if necessary, admit to mistakes in some areas and our release of possibly flawed systems and withdraw them as required.

In the fourth quarter of our terms we should all dig deeply into the reserves of energy and enthusiasm that we possess, so that unlike the norm, we will continue to work hard to the very end of our terms, and to examine what we have done and to project and brainstorm for the future welfare of our sport. That future is now.

My course of action is planned out. Only if you, my peers, my fellow skydivers, insist, will I consider further service as a member of the Board.

We have a great deal of work to get done in the next few days, and a limited amount of time to do it in. But let's do it right, not wrong. I'm sure that all of us would choose to depart this meeting with a sense of weariness, but also with a good feeling of accomplishment that can and will accompany a job well done.

Executive Committee Interim Actions July 2001 – February 2002

The following interim actions were conducted by the Executive Committee during the past seven months, and are now presented for consideration to the Board of Directors:

Motion 3: Tabled, 19/0 (Mr. Yahrling)

“(8/24/01) Move to approve the following policy:

USPA POLICY IN REGARD TO PROPRIETARY/PRIVILEGED INFORMATION

Background. *The success of U.S.P.A.'s safety reporting program is dependent upon the free exchange of information between field reporters [e.g., S&TAs] and U.S.P.A. Headquarters. As long as reporting officials believe that the information will be used only for statistical/educational purposes, and that the reports themselves will not be released to third parties, the reporting system will continue to serve the best interests of the membership as a whole. If, on the other hand, this privileged information is released to third parties for whatever reason, U.S.P.A. will lose the trust of the field reporters and with it valuable safety generating data.*

Policy. *U.S.P.A. incident and accident reports, whether formal or informal, will be considered privileged, confidential documents for the use only by the reporting party and U.S.P.A. officials as necessary to enhance safety through education and training. Any and all requests by third parties to access such information/documents will be referred to the Executive Director, who, in consultation with the President will determine the need to refer to counsel. As a general guideline, no such information will be released by U.S.P.A. without a court order, with the exception of an individual releasing information solely pertaining to himself.*

Document retention & disposal. Except in cases where follow-up action will be required 1) for disciplinary reasons or 2) to verify that a safety problem has been addressed and corrected, all incident report documentation (including files held in electronic form) will be destroyed by the reporters and USPA official(s) in the field no later than 90 days after receipt at U.S.P.A. Headquarters. Fatality reports shall be destroyed no later than 30 days after the publication of the annual fatality report summary in "Parachutist" magazine. Field officials shall consult with H.Q. on any cases where a decision is made to retain documentation beyond the specified period. Failure to adhere to these procedures will subject the violating member to disciplinary action in accordance with Section 1-6 of "The U.S.P.A. Governance Manual".

(End of motion)

Motion 4: Passed, 19/0 (Mr. Yahrting)

"(08/30/01) Move to provide an initial amount of up to \$5468.75 from the Airport Access and Development Fund to support legal efforts by Skydive Indiana, Inc., to maintain skydiving operations at and on Frankfort Municipal Airport, Frankfort, Indiana."

Motion 5: Passed, 19/0 (Mr. Yahrting)

"(09/01/01) Move to waive "The Skydiver's Competition Manual" Section 7-1.3A.3 and B for all requesting videographers at the 2001 National Collegiate Parachuting Championships. Only those videographers who qualify to participate in accordance with the "S.C.M." will be eligible for medals."

Motion 6: Passed, 18/1 (Mr. Yahrting)

"(09/07/01) Move to waive the pre-requisite for a Coach Course Director to have attended and assisted in a minimum of three B.I.C. Courses to complete the requirements as a Coach Course Director for James Horak, USPA 4374, D-9524."

Motion 7: Passed, 19/0 (Mr. Yahrting)

"(12/18/01) Move that the 2002 USPA Budget dated November 30, 2001 as presented by the Executive Director and approved by the Finance & Budget Committee and the Treasurer be adopted as the interim USPA Budget for the period from January 1, 2002 until the end of the Winter 2002 USPA Board of Directors meeting in February 2002 in Alexandria, VA."

Motion 8: Passed, 19/0 (Mr. Yahrting)

"(01/25/02) Move to immediately reinstate from the "1998 Skydiver's Information Manual", Version 4, Section 3-3.19, RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS in its entirety. This section shall remain in effect until rescinded by the Board of Directors, concurrent with the adoption, implementation, and integration of the Instructional Rating Manual."

4. Treasurer's Report (Dr. Schlichtemeier)

Information regarding the current financial status of the Association and the 2001 income/expense results were presented by Executive Director, Chris Needels in his Executive Director's Report.

Treasurer, Lee Schlichtemeier, gave a brief summary of the current status and 2001 results for the USPA Reserve Fund and the U.S. Parachute Team Trust Fund.

USPA Reserve Fund. An analysis of the Reserve Fund results from 1993 through the first half of 2001 was given in the BOD meeting minutes of the July 2001 meeting. The results for 2000 and 2001 are as follows:

	Assets (\$)	%Gain/Loss	S&P 500 Index
Dec 2000	941,520	-3.4%	-14.8%
Jun 2001	1,099,338	-4.5% (6 mos.)	-6.7%

Dec 2001 1,095,209 -4.9% -11.9%

Note: \$200,000 was added to the Reserve Fund during the first half of 2001. The Dec 2000 results are 12-month results, the Jun 2001 and Dec 2001 results are 6-month results.

Comment: While negative financial results are never desirable, the Reserve Fund performance exceeded the S & P 500 Index by a healthy margin. In a year when approximately 85% of mutual funds and 85% of professional money managers lost money, the Reserve Fund results must be considered reasonably good. The change continues from equity-based mutual funds to a stance of income and preservation of capital. A relatively high percentage of the Reserve Fund is currently in cash and cash-equivalent investments (approximately 33%) to maintain liquidity in case of a need to fund a portion of the planned USPA Headquarters relocation needs.

U.S. Parachute Team Trust Fund. An analysis of 2001 results compared to 2000 follows:

	Assets (\$)	Distributions (\$)	Contributions (\$)
Dec 2000	279,767	13,930	28,199
Jun 2001	295,545		
Dec 2001	322,164	24,308	22,638

The income from 2001 will not be distributed in 2002 because no qualifying competitions are scheduled for 2002. However, this amount (\$24,308) is 158% of the previous largest annual team distribution and 233% of the previous 5-year average. This indicates that the Team Fund results are extremely good compared with past results and compared with the current financial results seen by the vast majority of financial asset managers. The Team Fund actually gained \$18,089 for 2001, a gain of 6.5% above the amount of income received by the Fund. Dividends and interest income return for the year (based on average assets) was 8.07%, well exceeding the goal 2% over the long-term U.S. Treasury rate (10-year note) of 5.4%.

USPA ‘Operating’ compared to ‘Investment’ and ‘Consolidated’ Financial Results Analysis: The USPA ‘operating results’ as compared to the ‘investment results’ for the years 1997 through 2001 are presented below. ‘Consolidated’ results are those that are reported in the monthly and annual financial reports.

Year	‘Consolidated’ (\$)	‘Investment’ (\$)	‘Operating’ (\$)
1997	218,821	47,461	171,360
1998	37,507	45,250	-7,743
1999	97,068	138,847	-41,779
2000	143,547	-21,122	164,669
2001	-47,842	-36,588	-11,254

(While there is no clear trend, it is noted that separation of the operating and investment portions of the budget do give a clearer picture of the efficiency with which the Association operates as opposed to its investment results.)

5. Executive Director's Report (Mr. Needels)

A summary of Mr. Needels’ report is available from U.S.P.A. Headquarters.

6. Special Agents Reports

A. American Museum of Sport Parachuting - Bill Ottley

Mr. Ottley provided the board with a brief update on the activities of the museum.

B. I.P.C. Delegate – Larry Bagley

Highlights:

For the first time, the IPC met as guests of the International Olympic Committee in its museum in Lausanne, Switzerland. Thirty countries were represented.

Five from the United States attended including Larry Bagley, Jim Hayhurst, Larry Hill, Marylou Laughlin and BJ Worth.

Portugal withdrew its bids to conduct the 2002 World Cups in Canopy Formation, Artistic Events and Formation Skydiving. Therefore, the IPC bureau was given authority to select by 7 March replacements from any bids received by 1 March. In addition, the list of all judges nominated to participate on panels for the 2002 WCs was rescinded and the judge's committee will provide a new list from all judges nominated by 28 March, once the bureau selects new hosts.

Mr. Gilbert Felli, IOC Sport Director and his assistant, Mr. Kit McConnell both addressed the group; praising parachuting's contribution to the 2001 World Games in Japan. They outlined what the IOC is looking for when selecting new sports for the Olympic program, indicating a decision for adding new sports in 2008 (Beijing) will be made before the end of 2002. A very impressive skydiving video of the World Games was shown and was offered to delegates for their use in promoting skydiving as part of the Olympic program.

The Freefly, Freestyle and Skysurfing Committee changed it name to Committee for Artistic Events.

An ad-hoc committee has been created to consider changing the method by which a jury is selected from representative to appointed. Larry Bagley sits on the committee, which will provide a proposal at the next IPC meeting.

Because of the poor performance by the Spanish organizing committee for the World Air Games conducted last year, the IPC withheld \$38,000 of the performance bond. IPC is the only air sports that required a bond to be deposited.

Poland will host a World Cup of Accuracy 19-25 August 2002.

The Formation Skydiving committee changed the dive pool to remove 3-point blocks and overlaps, after using a graph showing most competitions were won within the first couple of 10-jump dives. Also, Pal Bergan resigned as FS committee chair and was replaced by Ms. Fiona McEachern of Australia. Four-way women's event will continue.

The IPC bureau is expected to receive a bid from Russia to host a 2002 WC of CF; and from the USA for 2002 WCs in all disciplines.

The WPCs to be held next year in France will be conducted differently than originally accepted. Now, the host/organizer will not supply local transportation, lodging or the breakfast meal but will pay for judge's transportation. Entry fees will be reduced by 100 euros. This decision has set a new standard for future first category events.

Items dealing with safety & training, including the 2001 Safety Survey, the 2001 AAD Survey, the 2000 AAD Survey Report, and an example of the International Parachutist Certificate, have been given to the staff S&T director. He is expected to share them with the S&T Committee.

President BJ Worth was reelected, as First VP Girardin and VP Bergan. Ronald Overdyjk replaced Srecko Medven as the other VP, treasurer Buzz Bennett was reelected and Larry Bagley replaced Gillian Winter as secretary.

The 2003 IPC meeting will be held in Forteleza, Brazil, 1-4 February
(end of report)

Meeting recessed at 11:08 A.M. February 22, 2002 to allow committees to meet per the posted schedule.

President Don Yahrling called the meeting to order at 1:16 P.M. February 23, 2002.

President Yahrling directed all Directors to fill out the Conflict of Interest form.

Executive Director Chris Needels presented a report for the Headquarters Relocation Task Force.

Motion 9: Passed 19/0 (Mr. Yahrling)

“To authorize the Executive Director to enter into negotiations with W. J. Vakos Management Company for the purchase of one to two acres of suitable land for USPA Headquarters offices in the Southpoint 1 development project in Spotsylvania County, VA. Final approval will be subject to the USPA Board of Directors.”

7. Old Business

Location of the Summer 2002 meeting – John DeSantis

After discussion, no changes were made to the location of the Summer 2002 meeting.

Regional Director Gene Paul Thacker joined the meeting at 2:25 P. M. There were then 21 voting members of the Board present.

Cloud Jumping Exemption – Jessie Farrington

Jessie reported that she had not yet received any information back from the FAA concerning their request for an exemption. In place of an exemption they may do a one-year test of their plan.

8. New Business

Group Member program-Gary Peek & Mike Mullins.

The Board as a committee of the whole discussed the Group Membership program.

Resignation of Mid-Eastern Regional Director Gary Cooper.

Chris Needels reported that he had received a letter of resignation prior to the meeting from Mr. Cooper citing personal reasons for resigning his position. Three members of the region were nominated to fill out the remainder of his term. The nominees were Sherry Butcher, Ron Langendorfer and Flip Colmer. The matter was set aside till later on in the meeting to allow the members not present to be contacted and allowed to accept their nomination for the position.

9. Selection of dates and location of the Winter, 2003 meeting

The sites of Washington D.C. area and Jacksonville Florida were submitted for consideration. By a vote of 16 to four, Jacksonville Florida January 23-26, 2003 will be the site of the Winter 2003 meeting. These dates precede the 2003 PIA Symposium

Motion 10: Passed 16/4

“To host the Winter 2003 BOD meeting in Jacksonville, FL, 23-26 Jan 2003.”

The meeting was recessed at 4:07 P. M. February 23, 2002.

President Don Yahrling called the meeting to order at 8:04 A. M. on Sunday February 24, 2002

New Business (cont)

Resignation of Mid-Eastern Regional Director Gary Cooper.

The matter of finding a replacement for Mr. Cooper was addressed at this time. Member Flip Colmer declined his nomination for the position. Mr. Yahrting closed the meeting at 8:06 A. M. to discuss this matter. After a short period of discussion, the board voted in closed session by hand ballot to install Sherry Butcher as the Mid-Eastern Regional Director for the rest of the current term.

The gallery was readmitted to the room and Sherry Butcher was seated to the Board at 8:15 A.M. The number of voting members of the Board was then 22.

10. Committee Reports

A. Competition Committee

Chair: Marylou Laughlin

Members: Larry Hill
Marty Jones
Madolyn Murdock
Mike Ortiz
BJ Worth

Advisors: Larry Bagley (Director of Competition)
Gene Paul Thacker
Brenda Reid

On Thursday the committee met from 9am to 6pm, which was necessary because this is the meeting that the committee makes the changes for the 2002 SCM.

Section 1 - General Section (Mike Ortiz)

After discussion about the need for housekeeping, the committee decided to clarify some parts of section 1. This discussion produced a motion.

The committee also discussed changes to section 1, which would add a general video procedures section to be used for all video dependent disciplines. The discussion produced a motion.

Section 2 – Freefall Style & Accuracy (Marty Jones)

The team accuracy award “The Thacker Cup” is barely mentioned in the rules. The original intent will be researched and the procedures to be followed will be written for the next meeting.

Poll the Team Accuracy constituency with regards to getting inline with the IPC in both rules and team composition and report back to the committee.

In order to be inline with the IPC the following motion pertains to reducing the number of rounds that constitute a meet to one round.

Section 3 – Para-Ski (Marty Jones)

In anticipation of a situation where a 5-cm dead center AMD is no longer available the committee proposes a motion to section 3-1.10. D Target to change “five cm” to “three cm”.

In order to be inline with the IPC the following motion pertains to reducing the number of rounds that constitute a meet to one round.

Section 4 – Canopy Formation (Larry Hill)

No changes at the IPC for CF with the exception of NJ and NV, which is a house keeping change. 4-1.18 Video Procedures is deleted from Section 4 and put into Section 1

Section 5 - Formation Skydiving (Larry Hill)

At the 2002 IPC meeting there were changes made to the 4 and 8 way dive pools, the minimum number of rounds required for a meet, and some clarifications for NJ and NV these definitions will be added. These changes will be reflected in section 5 in keeping in line with keeping our rules the same as the IPC. This will be done as house keeping.

There was a discussion about the rule that no team may be made up of more than 1/4 of the members who won a gold medal in that class or higher. After discussion and taking into account the responses received from the competitors the committee decided not to change this rule.

Since the IPC has simplified the dive pool for 4 and 8 way the committee decided that the dive pool for both 4 and 8 way intermediate will be the same as the IPC dive pool. Also, 4 and 8 way intermediate will change to 4 or 5 scoring formations.

After the 2001 Nationals it was apparent that the 10 way rules needed work on the exit procedures.

The rules governing video procedures were changed and moved to section one.

Section 6 - Freestyle/ Skysurfing/ Freeflying (Mike Ortiz)

The committee discussed Section 6 regarding the rules for the Vertical events. After discussion of different options the committee decided to adopt rules to reflect the most recent IPC rule changes. It also discussed the elimination of gender from Artistic Events, and the addition of intermediate Freefly category. The discussion produced a motion.

Section 7 - Collegiates (Marty Jones)

At the request of the Collegiate Competition Management in the after action reports 2 motions are placed before the board.

1. The composition of a 4-way FS team is changed back to 4 with the videographer coming from a video pool.
2. A competitor must furnish a statement from the registrar of their college at registration.

The two test events at the 2001 Collegiates went very well by all accounts and are a welcome addition to the competition. We have taken into consideration the comments from meet management and competitors and are in the process of tweaking the rules. Both, Sport Accuracy and the Artistic Event will remain demonstration events for next year.

To clarify the name for the overall winner in 7-1.16B, change to read National Collegiate Parachuting Champion.

In order to be inline with the IPC the following motion pertains to reducing the number of rounds that constitute a meet to one round.

Section 8 - Judging (Madolyn Murdock)

The committee continues work on the revisions to the Judges Certification Program that we hope will bring new judges into the program at a regional level and increases the number of qualified and current judges at the National and FAI levels.

The committee, in concept at the last meeting, agreed to, changes to Section 8 of the SCM. A draft of the proposed changes was distributed to the Board for approval. The implementation date would be effective with the printing of the SCM. The changes include new requirements for obtaining a Regional Judges rating and the development of a proficiency card for documentation of training received from a National

Judge. After discussion with the Regional Director's Committee we removed the requirement for Regional Director approval.

The committee would like to thank Brenda Reid for her extensive work in preparation and testing of a syllabus for the National Judges Training Program. The comprehensive course includes a history of IPC, FAI, USPA as well as the specified discipline rules, evaluation of judging skills and a written test. The course was used at the Judges Training Program run by Brenda Reid in Eloy recently. We will ask the approval National Judges ratings for the 4 candidates who completed the training program.

The new syllabus will be augmented with sections on each judging discipline and will be used by a National or FAI Judge to train and certify National Judge Candidates. Note that the need for full USPA Board approval on judges ratings as been eliminated from the revised Section 8 since no other rating in USPA requires Board approval if the candidate has met the requirements.

An application for an FAI Judges Rating in Formation Skydiving was received and reviewed. The applicant had completed the necessary requirements and completed the paperwork.

The committee reviewed a decision made by the Board of Directors 2 years ago to grant several temporary Artistic Event Judge Ratings. This was to enable Artistic Event competitors to judge our new discipline until we could train and certify judges for this discipline.

The committee now recommends that three of those temporary ratings be made permanent since those individuals have continued with judging and have remained current.

Section 9 - Sport Accuracy (Larry Hill)

After the 2001 Nationals Jeff Steincamp and Bryan Burke submitted rule changes based on the outcome of the event. After discussion the committee recommends the following changes to section 9. Change the number of maximum scheduled jumps from 8 to 6. Delete Sport Class. Simplify judging and scoring rules. This is the second run of the meet. We hope that the rules remain unchanged.

Section 10 - National Site Selection (Madolyn Murdock)

The committee discussed the concept of the 2-year bid cycle for the National Championships but there was no consensus at this time.

Appointment of a meet director for the upcoming 2002 National Championships was deliberated and the he committee reviewed suggestions for possible candidates with the host, Roger Nelson. We are pleased announce the appointment of Tony Thacker as Meet Director. Larry Bagley will serve as Meet Controller.

Registration forms for all events at the National Championships are under construction. It is hoped that forms can be developed that can eliminate some problems encountered at previous meets.

The committee reviewed bids to host the 2002 Collegiate National Skydiving Championships from Skydive Arizona, Marana Skydiving Center, and Lake Wales, Florida. After careful consideration the committee recommends approval of Skydive Arizona as the host of the 2002 Collegiates.

Pending board approval of the committee's recommendation, the committee will appoint Brian Burke as meet director and Larry Bagley as the Meet Controller.

The Committee reviewed Section 10-1. We propose some changes to the National Site Selection Process to clean up and simplify the process at future Board Meetings. A draft was distributed. Headquarters will, as usual, make any housekeeping changes necessary to make it consistent with our other documents.

Section 11 - US Team Delegations (Michael Ortiz)

The committee wished to clarify the duties of the Head of Delegation. This produced a motion.

Section 12 - World Records (BJ Worth)

The only discussions regarding World Records addressed that fact the USPA does not typically record National Records. The NAA does homologate national records... for a fee. A clarification that any new FAI World Record categories had to be proposed to the IPC, and the IPC could decide on them at its annual meeting.

Section 13 - (still in draft form) FAI/IPC (BJ Worth)

USPA received two bids from event organizers interested in hosting an IPC World Cup in 2002. USPA Group Member Drop Zones Carolina Sky Sports and Skydive Arizona submitted similar bids to conduct World Cups in 4- and 8-way Formation Skydiving, all three Artistic Events, and all three Canopy Formation events. Carolina Sky Sports also wished to conduct the 16-way FS event. Skydive Arizona also wished to conduct a Style and Accuracy World Cup – in preparation for bidding on a World Championship in 2004. After considerable deliberations in Committee, the Competition Committee proposed a motion to forward a bid to the IPC - for Skydive Arizona to organize a World Cup, based on the attached bid submitted to USPA.

A draft document for Section 13 – for the purpose of establishing the means by which USPA and its representatives interact with entities and events related to the International Parachuting Commission of the FAI – was distributed to all Board members. The Competition Committee reviewed the document and will address it again, following receipt of comments and suggestions from Board members and general USPA members. A refined Section 13 will be presented at the July 2002 Board meeting for ratification by the Board.

Motion 11: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Ortiz)

“Move to change SCM Section 1 to follow IPC rules and clarify.” [Attachment B]

Motion 12: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Ortiz)

“Move to add SCM Section 1-(numbered by Headquarters) Video Procedures.” [Attachment B]

Motion 13: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Jones)

“Move to make the following changes to SCM Section 2-1 & -2

Change to read -1.

The minimum number of rounds to constitute a meet is one.

2. Team Accuracy – The minimum number of rounds to constitute a meet is one.

2-1.3 Rules Specific to Style

E. Number of Rounds: The minimum number of rounds to constitute a meet is one.”

Motion 14: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Jones)

“Move to make the following changes to SCM Section 3-1.7 & 3-1.8

Change to read:

Section 3-1.7:

Open Class: The minimum number of rounds to constitute a meet is one, and the maximum number (scheduled) is six.

Intermediate Class: The minimum number of rounds to constitute a meet is one, and the maximum number (scheduled) is three.

Section 3-1.8 Number of Ski Runs:

The maximum (scheduled) number of ski runs in both the Open and Intermediate events is two, one must be completed to constitute a meet.”

Motion 15: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Jones)

“Move to make the following changes to SCM Section 3-1.10:

Change paragraph D to read “The dead center should be a three cm diameter disc of a color contrasting with the ground or snow”

House keeping change:

Section 3-1.2 Event Description:

A. Individual Accuracy: Each round consists of individuals guiding their canopies by precision target approach for and accuracy strike as close to the center of a target as possible.”

Motion 16: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Hill)

Move to make the following changes to SCM Section 5-1.2 & 5.1.4:

Change 5-1.2B to read:

4-way intermediate:

Each round consists of four or five (whichever is drawn first) scoring formations from the dive pool.

Change 5-1.2D to read:

8-way intermediate:

Each round consists of four or five (whichever is drawn first) scoring formations from the dive pool.

Change 5-1.4 C1:

Add 4 way intermediate and 8 way intermediate.

Delete 5-1.4 C2

Delete 5-1.4 C3

Renumber 5-1.4 C4 & C5

Delete 5-1.4 C6.”

Motion 17: Passed 20/1 (Mr. Hill)

“Move to make the following changes to SCM 5-1.6 B

Change 5-1.6B to read:

10 way

1. A line is marked on the floor of a side door aircraft from the front edge of the door to the opposite fuselage wall, aft of the rear edge of the door, and for tailgate aircraft the line is drawn five feet forward of the tailgate edge and parallel to the edge of the tailgate.

a. To read the same as original

b. The team must line up behind the line, and no member of the team with the exception of the videographer may come in contact with any portion of the aircraft on the door side or tailgate side of the line prior to commencing the exit.

c. After exit two unlinked jumpers must initiate all formations after completely passing through the door with the remaining jumpers converging on those two jumpers.

d. Any other team(s) in the aircraft must not intervene with the exiting team.”

Motion 18: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Ortiz)

“Move to make the following changes to SCM Section 6 to fall in line with the new IPC rules for Artistic Events:

SCM Section 6-1 [Attachment C]

SCM Section 6-2 [Attachment D]

SCM Section 6-3 [Attachment E]

SCM Section 6-4 [Attachment F]

SCM Section 6-5 [Attachment G]

SCM Section 6-6 [Attachment H]
SCM Section 6-7 [Attachment I]”

Motion 19: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Jones)

“Move to make the following changes to SCM Section 7-1.3A.3

Change to read: 'A competitor must furnish a statement from the registrar of his or her school that he or she is a full-time student enrolled for 12 or more semester hours or the equivalent in the term immediately preceding the championships'.”

Motion 20: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Jones)

“Move to make the following changes to SCM Section 7-1.15

Change to read: 'Minimum requirements for a valid event in each class will be one jump per contestant or team registered in that class'.”

Motion 21: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Jones)

“Move to make the following changes to SCM Section 7-1.5 C3

Each team consists of four members, but is eliminated from the competition if for any reason it is cut to three or fewer members. Videographers for each team will come from a pool selected by the meet management.”

Motion 22: Passed 21/0 (Ms. Murdock)

“Move to approve the changes to SCM Section 8.” [attachment J]

Motion 23: Passed 21/0 (Ms. Murdock)

“Move to approve National Judges Ratings in Formation Skydiving for:
Christy Hitchens
Tamara Koyn
Richard Schachner”

Motion 24: Passed 21/0 (Ms. Murdock)

“Move to approve National Judges Ratings in Artistic events for:
Amy Baylie-Haas
Scott Smith
Jaimie Pillasch”

Motion 25: Passed 21/0 (Ms. Murdock)

“Move to approve FAI Judges Rating in Formation Skydiving for Lori Bartlett-Harness.”

Motion 26: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Hill)

“Move to make the following changes to SCM Section 9-1.6

Change the minimum number of rounds for a meet to one and change maximum number of rounds to six. Move to accept changes to Section 9 as submitted by Jeff Steinkamp to clean up language in section and to simplify judging and clarify scoring.”

Motion 27: Passed 20/0/1 (Ms. Murdock)

“Move to grant to Skydive Arizona the 2002 National Collegiate Parachuting Championships.”

Motion 28: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Ortiz)

“Move to make the following changes to SCM Section 11:

Move to delete 11-1.3A2 and add 11-1.3A subsections as attached.” [attachment K]

Motion 29: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Ortiz)

“Move to change SCM Section 11-3.2 A. Change the word ‘will’ to ‘may’.”

Motion 30: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Ortiz)

“Motion to sanction Shawn Callahan and Elisa Feldt to participate in the World Cup of Champions 2002 in accordance with SCM Section 11-3.”

Motion 31: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Ortiz)

“Move to name Lori Bartlett-Harness as the 2003 United States Canopy Formation Team Manager.”

Motion 32: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Ortiz)

“Move to name Paul Peckam as the 2003 United States Style and Accuracy Team Manager.”

Motion 33: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Ortiz)

“Move to delete SCM Section 11-1.3 D United States Judge.”

Motion 34: Passed 21/0 (Ms. Murdock)

“Move to approve proposed changes to SCM Section 10-1 National Site Selection.” [attachment L]

Motion 35: Passed 20/0/1 (Mr. Worth)

“Move to submit a bid to the IPC for USPA to host and Skydive Arizona to organize a World Cup of Formation Skydiving, Canopy Formation, Style and Accuracy, and the Artistic Events to take place 28 October through 2 November, 2002. This bid is based upon the bid proposal submitted to USPA from Skydive Arizona and attached to this motion, with the following modifications: Skydive Arizona will pay a sanction fee to USPA of twenty five dollars for every registered participant at the World Cup-except for staff members and judges.”

B. Constitution and By-Law’s

Chair: BJ Worth
Members: Harry Leicher
Madolyn Murdock
Mike Perry
Lee Schlichtemeier

The Constitution and Bylaws Committee conducted a joint meeting with the Nominations and Elections Committee, to facilitate an effective and accurate understanding of Nominations and Elections policy issues – especially with regard to what changes could or could not be made to existing Nominations and Elections policy. After some discussion, it was determined that Bylaws Article IX allows for any Nominations and Elections policies to be changed or adopted – as long as these new policies are not in conflict with existing Nominations and elections policies contained in USPA’s Constitution and Bylaws.

Despite this restriction, it was clarified that the Board could make certain modifications to USPA’s existing governance structure, in an effort to improve membership services – such as modify the number of Regions, modify the number of Regional Directors on the Board, and re-draw Regional boundaries.

C. Executive Committee

Chair Don Yahrling
Members: John DeSantis
John Goswitz
Lee Schlichtemeier
Madolyn Murdock
Gene Paul Thacker

Please refer to “Interim Actions of the Executive Committee” for this report.

Motion 36: Passed 20/0 (Mr. Yahrling)

“Move to support and consent to the appointment of Ms. MaryLou Laughlin as our primary Delegate to the International Parachuting Commission of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale. Further move that Mr. Larry Bagley continue his service as U.S.P.A.’s alternate Delegate.”

D. Finance and Budget

Chair Lee Schlichtemeier

Members: Harry Leicher
Larry Stapleton

Advisors: Chris Needels, Ex-officio Member, Executive Director, USPA, Don Yahrling, Ex-officio Member, President.

Old & Continuing Business

Review of 2001 USPA Financial Results: Previously summarized in Executive Director’s report.

Review of 2001 Investment Funds Results: Previously summarized in Treasurer’s report.

2002 USPA Budget: Reviewed in detail. Two minor changes in the narrative were made to more appropriately reflect changes from the time of preparation of the narrative and the time of the current BOD meeting. No changes were made in the financial portion of the budget prepared by Mr. Needels in November 2001. The proposed 2002 USPA Budget was recommended unanimously by the Committee for full BOD approval.

Motion 37: Passed 20/0 (Mr. Schlichtemeier)

“Accept as the 2002 USPA Budget the attached document entitled: USPA Annual Operating Budget 2002 dated November 30, 2001.”

Audit: An audit is currently underway by the firm of Gelman, Rosenberg & Freedman. Preliminary results of the audit indicate no significant problems. Full results of the audit will be presented and discussed at the July 2002 BOD meeting. The most significant recommendation has been changing the accounting basis of the Association from ‘modified cash basis’ to ‘accrual basis.’ See ‘New Business’ for discussion and action on this matter.

Members’ liability insurance: The annual increases in the cost of the USPA Members’ liability insurance are substantial and probably will continue into the foreseeable future. The Committee, as well as the Executive Director, Headquarters staff and the Membership Services Committee have all reviewed the benefits of the policies and compared their cost to the members’ benefits received. In spite of considerable effort by all of us, we have found no cost-effective alternatives to the current coverage that would provide reasonable benefit to the members at a more reasonable cost. Therefore, no changes to the coverage will be proposed. We understand that further increases in premiums are likely but feel that the members’ benefit outweighs these additional costs.

Headquarters relocation task force report: The status of this task force and its proposals were given by the Executive Director in his HQ Relocation Task Force report. In summary, the Committee accepts the recommendation for the Executive Director to proceed with negotiations for a parcel of land in the Fredericksburg, VA, area.

New Business:

Directors’ expense reimbursement: Requests from some directors for reimbursement of parking expenses at their departure airports has prompted a review of this matter by the Treasurer. By virtue of comparison, Headquarters employees are reimbursed for these expenses. The Treasurer’s interpretation of USPA Governance Manual Section 2: Finance, 2-1.8 B., 4., a., is that “the association may reimburse

directors for round trip travel..." is intended to include parking at the director's departure airport as a reimbursable expense. However, to keep this cost reasonable, a cap of \$8.00 per day is placed on this reimbursement. Any requests for reimbursement above this cap will, at the individual director's request, be submitted to the Executive Committee for review with the Treasurer's negative recommendation for reimbursement. This proposal was unanimously accepted by the Committee. No motion required since this represents an interpretation of the existing Governance Manual guidance.

Change in accounting basis for USPA: The preliminary recommendations of the firm auditing the USPA are for the Association to change from its long-standing policy of using "modified cash basis" for its accounting to "accrual basis." The reasons for using modified cash basis is primarily because this is historically the way it has always been done and is the simplest method. The argument for changing to accrual basis is that it better represents the current financial status of the Association. For an immediate example: USPA incurred substantial income (registration and housing fees) in the latter months of 2000 pertaining to the IPC meeting of January 2001. However, the disbursement of expenses (payment to the hotel, etc.) for these costs did not occur until 2001. Therefore, the accounting of the Association appears to have inordinate income in 2000 in certain categories and inordinate expenses in January 2001 when in reality; the revenue and expenses of the meeting were virtually identical. Use of accrual accounting basis would correct these discrepancies and many others inherent in a cash basis accounting system. The Committee unanimously accepts the recommendation of the audit firm and recommends the Association change to an accrual basis for its accounting.

Motion 38: Passed 20/0 (Mr. Schlichtemeier)

"Instruct USPA Headquarters to take those actions necessary to change the U.S.P.A.'s accounting Basis from "modified cash basis" to "accrual basis" with effective date January 1, 2003."

E. Group Member Committee

Chair: Jess Rodriguez
Members: Larry Hill
Marty Jones
Gary Peek
Gene Paul Thacker

Advisors: Ed Scott (Director of Group Membership), Jessie Farrington, Tim Butcher & Sherry Butcher (S.O.A.)

Old Business

Ed Scott brought the committee up to date regarding the following previous committee items.

Part 105 Final Rule - A review of the effects of the new rule and any potential for conflict with the FAA. We discussed potential concerns; however, no questions have been posed to USPA by the FAA at this time.

Model DZ and Personnel Liability Limitation Act - Update on the offer of a member/attorney for model legislation. The individual that offered to assist USPA head quarters is not available at this time. Staff has compiled examples of sport immunity from several states and can pursue drafting of a skydive model, with the help from USPA attorney Nick Cobbs. This could be given to DZO's and individuals to pursue legislation in their states. The staff time commitment would be approximately one to two weeks, the estimated attorney fees could be between \$1,500 to \$3,000. The committee decided to have USPA re-contact volunteer attorney Josh Glazov, to see when he might be available to draft a model, before committing any USPA resources.

The Voluntary Courtesy Inspection Program - The program has been initiated. No inspections to this date have been done and only two have been requested, currently there is no starting date for the two

inspections requested.

New Business

1. Group Member Program - A review and discussion of the Group Membership Program was thoroughly, extensively in detail discussed within the committee and the member gallery, no change was proposed, offered or suggested by anyone in committee or in the gallery, so none was done.

2. 2003 DZO Conference - The committee agreed to have the DZO Conference in conjunction with January 2003 PIA Symposium.

3. Group Member Advertising - A proposal to provide advertising guidance to Group Members was discussed. Some Group Member DZs have advertised phrases such as "Recommended by the USPA." Others have infringed USPA trademarks. Currently, USPA doctrine allows Group Member DZs to use the phrase, "Group Member of the US Parachute Association."

The committee requested the GM department to send to each GM DZ and any new GM Dz.'s applicants a copy of Section "4-2 Trade Marks." On going committee discussions will continue with regard to other negative GM advertising practices. No motion is necessary this is an in house educational effort.

4. Group Member Dues- A proposal to initiate a new category, Cat 4 increasing the dues and to increase dues for foreign DZs was discussed. The committee felt that prior to any increase that there might be a more equitable method of the current dues structure. The current system is by the amount of time and size of an aircraft located at a DZ, some suggestions were to tie the fee to a number of jumps, engines, seats etc. The item was tabled for further discussion and investigation by the committee, since it was not a time sensitive issue.

5. Group Member Benefits - A review of the monthly Parachutist listing and the annual DZ Directory was discussed as a cost saving avenue. The committee felt that the DZ Directory was more of a membership benefit and concern; Membership Services was advised. A discussion regarding the possible requirement to reduce the Parachutist by five pages of GM listing was held. The committee had no problem with that possibility as needed; however, the committee also felt if feasible to continue the listing at least every other month would be appreciated.

6. Foreign Aircraft - A member in the gallery asked of the possibility of perusing allowance of the Let 410 and similar aircraft into the United States for Skydiving, the committee agreed that there are complicated issues, such as, State Department restrictions, bilateral agreements, and air worthiness agreements, etc. The committee felt it was beyond U.S.P.A.'s ability and resources to do anything with this request.

F. Membership Services

Chair Barry Chase

Members: Glenn Bangs
Larry Stapleton

Advisors Mike Ortiz , Chris Needels – HQ, Michelle Garvin – HQ, Kevin Gibson – HQ, Bill Ottley, Buzz Fink, Bill Scott, Bill Hanrahan

Insurance Issues:

General:

As reported by Finance and Budget, there is no viable option to help reduce the insurance rates being offered to USPA. When and if the insurance carrier informs HQ of the new rates, the committee will look at the after effects therein.

Demonstration Insurance:

Currently, the insurance carrier's policy regarding coverage is derived from the USPA BSRs. In order to clarify these issues for the general membership, and to prevent any potential future discrepancies, the committee asked HQ to get a clear definition from the insurance carrier on the coverage requirements' concerning the passenger for doing tandem demonstration skydives.

Membership Information:

On a suggestion from Alan Binnebose during the General Membership Meeting, HQ was asked to develop a "layman's language" description of the individual membership 3rd party liability insurance, and to put prominent notice out to the membership via all appropriate medium, that it is available via the web page when completed.

Long Term Health Care:

The agent who initially contacted USPA last year has been in Contact with HQ informed HQ that their policy coverage would only be available to individuals over 50 years old, and associations with over 50,000 members. As such, this policy is not available to USPA at this time.

Medical Insurance

HQ reported that they continue to look for a medical/health insurance carrier who will provide a program for USPA members. In the meantime, HQ will refer a carrier who will provide medical/health coverage to include skydiving at a reasonable rate. USPA does not endorse this carrier in any way.

Life Insurance

HQ reported that they are currently working with an agent who is interested in providing a life insurance program for the members of USPA and the Hang Gliders Association.

Rating Certificates:

HQ reported that a survey response indicated rating holders would prefer a wallet sized card (in addition to their membership card) over a full size certificate, and will research it's design and implementation factors.

Membership Database Software:

HQ reported that the costs associated with migrating to a new Membership Association application isn't financially feasible at this time, but has upgraded the current application, which has improved its performance.

Mailing List Program:

The mailing list program has been re-instated with formats available on printed mailing sticker as well as electronic format. As the concern with such mailing lists, especially in electronic format, is the purchaser's use beyond the agreed term, the committee asked HQ to investigate using a Mailing List Service which would not only prevent such abuses, as well as possibly provide a less expensive printing and mailing option to the purchaser. Until this option has been investigated, the committee directed HQ to put a moratorium on sales of the mailing list for a period not to exceed two weeks. During this two weeks, HQ is required to garner an appropriate amount of information to adequately decide if a mailing list service can be used and report these results back to committee.

Document Fees:

Although the financial statement showed a category for charges related to downloading certain documents from the web page, HQ informed the committee that the finance and budget committee had scrubbed the idea. The related documents are currently being reformatted from PDF into HTML format for faster and easier reference via web page, and potentially increasing the hard copy marketability.

The feasibility of having and electronic edition of the manuals is also being investigated, so that the membership can have this option available as well.

Skydiving Monopoly Game:

Buzz Fink came to the committee offering an early option for a displayed position on the Skydiving Monopoly game he will be marketing. HQ was asked to pursue these arrangements with Mr. Fink so that USPA would be displayed on the game board.

AFF Rating Fee:

Fee Comparison:

The committee asked HQ to justify the 500% difference between the AFF rating fee and all other discipline rating fees. The committee agreed with the HQ explanation that since the rating fee included

the course materials' and an embroidered polo shirt, the fee was appropriate. The committee asked HQ to reduce the displayed fee to NOT include the course materials, as they should have been purchased beforehand by the candidate.

Rating Shirts:

The Polo shirts are still available from HQ, but when the current supply is gone, they will not be repurchased, unless demand is great from the rated membership.

The committee asked about providing Polo Shirts for all disciplines of rating holders, and was informed that such costs would be excessive.

Rating Fee Increase:

Safety and Training referred HQ to Membership Services with their presentation of a summary suggesting a price increase for committee review. This suggestion was tabled for later review to coincide with the approval of the Instructional Rating Manual.

Puerto Rico:

Members from Puerto Rico have asked that Puerto Rico be included in the Southeast Region for easier and more personal access to a representative. Due to a limitation in the USPA Constitution (Governance Manual Section 1-1 Article 5 Section 5, "Regional Areas for purposes of election are defined as the fifty states of the Union subdivided as delineated, approved, published, dated by the BOD and published in the USPA Governance Manual.") it is not possible to add the members in Puerto Rico as non-foreign members. Constitution and Bylaws was asked to consider this issue within the scope of their efforts on the more general issues surrounding this circumstance.

Awards:

The committee agreed to a drawing for the start number to implement the 3-D awards. Because of her dedication and efforts from within HQ in the development and implementation of this program, the committee agreed that Awards Coordinator Linda Baxter should be asked to draw the start number during the General Membership Meeting. During the POPS Springfest being held this April 15-20 at Skydive Lake Wales, Lew Sanborn will be awarded the first tenure award for 50 years of membership through our association. The committee greatly encourages board members to make every attempt at attending this auspicious occasion. Headquarters was reminded to put prominent notice out to the membership, via all appropriate medium, to submit timely nominations for the USPA, NAA and FAI awards which require USPA Board Approval.

DZ Directory:

This committee feels that the directory is a valuable service to the members, and has asked HQ to continue its publication through the Membership Services Department, and the Membership Services Committee. As a cost savings effort to the association, the DZ Directory will be reduced to biannual publication, with regular updates available via the Association web page.

Life Memberships:

Life memberships increased again this year, and remain the best value for the member or association depending on when they are purchased. As such, the Membership Services committee asks everyone to suggest life memberships to all their oldest friends.

G. Nominations and Elections

Chair Madolyn Murdock
Members: John DeSantis
 Mike Mullins
 Mike Perry
 Larry Stapleton
 Lee Schlichtemeier

Thanks to the Nomination & Election Members Mike Perry, John DeSantis, Mike Mullins, Lee Schlichtemeier, and Larry Stapleton for their hard work and healthy debate of issues at this meeting. We met in joint session with the Constitution & By-Laws Committee and worked toward a common goal to

enhance our election process and ensure a fair election while not compromising the upcoming election in any way.

Proposed Changes to Part 3-1 Nominations & Elections

The committee limited our changes to Section 3-1, which is our Nomination & Election policy, to those items that do not conflict with or necessitate a change to our Constitution & By-Laws.

3-1.1 Authority

The committee discussed clarification of the process for amending Part 3-1. Our objective was to indicate the requirements for changing to this section without referencing another section in our Governance Manual.

The committee unanimously agreed that changes to the N&E policy section should be held to higher scrutiny than most. It was agreed that a 2/3 majority vote instead of a simple majority should be required. It was the committee's intent that proposed changes be noted on the committee agenda and be available to members prior to the meeting. Posting of the committee agendas on the USPA website accomplishes this. To clarify this we propose a change to Section 3-1.1 with a motion to follow.

3-1.2B2b(1) Filing Fees

The committee had discussed the subject of filing fees at the last meeting and had agreed that they should be fair across the board. We researched to ensure that there was no mention of filing fees made in the Constitution & By-Laws that would prohibit us from making a change. The proposed change would require a filing fee for all candidates, both incumbent and non-incumbent.

We also questioned the current practice of allowing filing fees to be in the form of a donation to the USPA Team Trust Fund. It was felt that these fees should be in the general coffers to help offset the cost of the election.

3-1.2C3a

The topic of the limit of 20 National Director Candidates allowed on the ballot has been debated by the committee at the last two meetings and during the interim by email. We have reviewed more than one proposal to eliminate the limit and automatically place everyone on the ballot if they comply with the requirements and deadlines. Since there is no mention of the limit in the C&B, the committee proposes a change to Section 3-1.2C3a in a motion to follow.

3-2 Director Candidate Biography Form

The committee discussed a proposal to eliminate the mention of number of jumps from the candidate biography form. It was decided that no change was warranted at this time.

3-1.2E Ballots

Research by both the Constitution & By-Laws and Nominations & Election Committee members found nothing in our C&B that would prohibit us from moving to a ballot service. Headquarters and this committee will continue to research options that could be implemented for these upcoming or future elections.

Headquarters will provide a report in the interim regarding the cost and feasibility of a ballot service. The committee has indicated it's intent to move forward with a ballot service in some form. The Constitution & By-Laws Article V Election Schedule indicates that December of even numbered years would be the time for "Ballot election by mail". The committee would request that Headquarters seek legal advice on the definition of "mail" to determine if there is an option of utilizing electronic ballots. We would like to continue the research on both mail and electronic mail ballots in preparation.

3-1.2B3 Petitions

The committee had discussed and reported from our previous meeting our intent to revise the petition requirement for candidates. Since the proxy failure did not allow the necessary change to Article IX of the Constitution & By-Laws, we were unable to make those changes proposed by Mike Mullins and tabled debate on any amendments.

3-1.3 Responsibilities

There was one change to our N&E policy document 3-1.3D that would assist HQ in the election process. The committee would like to change the deadline for Headquarters to send election packages to candidates. We propose increasing the deadline by 10 days to June 20. This date also appears in Section 3-1.2B2a and would be included in the proposed change. Motion to follow.

Mailing List

The restriction regarding selling the USPA mailing list to candidates was discussed. This was a Headquarters policy initiated by a previous Executive Director. The N&E committee had no objections with Headquarters rescinding this policy.

Tabled Items

Due to the failure of the Proxy Vote, the committee tabled discussion on the proposed changes to the election schedule, elimination of petition requirements, restructuring of Regions, a 3-year term proposal, and term limits.

Candidate Biography

C&B Chairman, B.J. Worth proposed the idea of the USPA website posting the candidate's biographies since the biographies printed in Parachutist magazine are limited to 250 words. This proposal will be researched and discussed further.

Upcoming Election

The Committee Chair advised everyone in attendance, all current or future USPA Board members, that the deadline for receipt of letters of intent to run for the Board is June 1 – prior to the next BOD meeting. All candidates, including incumbents must state their intent to run by this date.

The obligation of the N&E Committee Chair to notify the Editor of Parachutist to place an announcement in the April issue regarding the elections has been fulfilled.

Motion 39: Passed 16/2/1 (Ms. Murdock)

*“Move to change 3-1.1 Authority to read:
Amendments to this Section require a 2/3 majority vote of the BOD present at a full Board Meeting.
Proposals to amend this section shall be submitted in writing to the BOD and distributed 15 days in advance of the meeting. The proposal will contain a general description of the action sought.”*

Motion 40: Passed 19/1 (Ms. Murdock)

*“ To change 3-1.2B2b (1) to read:
All candidates will include a filing fee of \$50, with the check made payable to USPA.”*

Motion 41: Passed 18/0/2 (Ms. Murdock)

“ Change 3-1.2C3a Candidate Selection and Nomination to omit: ‘Nor more than 20’.”

Motion 42: Passed 19/0 (Ms. Murdock)

“Move to Change 3-1.3D to ‘June 20’.”

H. Regional Directors

Chair Gene Paul Thacker
Members: All Regional Directors
Advisors: All National Directors

Due to the absence of Mr. Thacker, National Director John DeSantis chaired the committee meeting.

It was brought to the attention of the committee that the BSRs are not being enforced consistently in all the regions. The main focus of this discussion was the fact that some DZs are taking underage tandems against the standards set by USPA and the equipment manufactures.

The committee was informed by the Competition committee that proficiency cards are now being developed for people wishing to obtain their judges rating.

There was some discussion about the vacancy in the position of Mid-Eastern Regional Director.

I. Safety and Training

Chair Glenn Bangs
Members: Barry Chase- Chair, Training Sub-Committee
 Mike Perry, Training Sub-Committee
 Mike Mullins, Training Sub-Committee
 Jesse Farrington, Chair, Safety Sub-Committee
 John Goswitz, Safety Sub-Committee
 Roger Nelson, Safety Sub-Committee
Advisors: Jim Crouch (Director of Safety & Training), Cindy Gibson, Mike Turoff, Paul Rafferty,
Sherry Butcher, Gary Peek, Buzz Fink, Bill Hanrahan

Review/Comparison of USPA License Requirements with the FAI/IPC

Discussion began on this issue in San Diego, with information provided by USPA's IPC delegate. With the information received at this meeting regarding the acceptance of the IPC's recommendations regarding certificates of proficiency jump requirements (versus the licenses USPA issues) by the FAI member countries, the Committee placed this item on it's July agenda for consideration and action. The consensus of the committee is that there would be some changes for the number of jumps for USPA's licenses.

Instructional Rating Manual Review

Headquarters has completed a comprehensive overhaul of all the instructional rating programs and has compiled all method specific programs into one document to support the ISP. Committee review of this document has already begun with the AFF and Tandem Instructors portions of this manual. The Committee will review this document with the following responsibilities:
Glenn Bangs, Mike Mullins, John Goswitz, Jesse Farrington – Coach Course
Jesse Farrington, Mike Mullins, John Goswitz – IAD and Static Line ICC
Barry Chase, Mike Perry, Mike Turoff – Tandem ICC

In the mean time, the Committee provides the following motion to adopt this ambitious project and to release it to the General Membership with as much lead time as possible for input and comment period:

Motion 43: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Bangs)

“Move to adopt the USPA Instructional Rating Manual effective April 1, 2002 with General Membership comment period until the July 2002 USPA Board of Directors Meeting. The comment period shall be used to update and revise the IRM before final approval by the Board. Final comments shall be requested to be returned to USPA HQS NLT June 15,2002.

Jay Stokes, represented by National Director John DeSantis, approached the Committee and asked to be considered for the next opening as an AFF Course Director. Based on the conditions and requirements stipulated by the Board at the July 2001 meeting and the AFF Standardization Meeting held in Lake Wales, the following motion is offered:

Motion 46: Passed 18/1/1 (Mr. Bangs)
Against- Mr. Chase

“Move to nominate Jay Stokes to appointment as an AFF Course Director.”

Tandem Demo Policy Considerations

Since the implementation of tandem jumping per CFR Part 105, several demo teams have either petitioned or have conducted tandem demos into Level 2 demo areas. Some areas of concern (but not limited to these specific areas) are insurance liability and coverage questions, waiver/approval authority, minimum qualifications for the tandem instructor to conduct this type of demo jump.

The consensus of the Committee was that sufficient guidance was already in place within the BSR's. The matter was referred over to Membership Services for further study.

BSR Change for SIM Section 2-1.C.2. & Section 2-1.E

Motion 47: Passed 16/3/2 (Mr. Bangs)
Against- Mr. DeSantis & Mr. Leicher

“Move to change the BSR as follows: add to C.2., Any skydiver acting as a parachutist in command on a tandem jump must possess a current Class 3 Medical Certificate or the equivalent.

For Section 2-1.E.4, “Move to add c, Other tandem Jumps,

Jumpers not rated as USPA Tandem Instructors who successfully completed a Tandem Instructor course in accordance with FAR 105.45 may act as parachutist in command on tandem jumps.

Any Jumps acting as parachutist in command must meet the recent experience requirements for USPA Tandem Instructors.”

The Committee recognizes that Headquarters and Publications are responsible for correct format and placement of the text for these BSR changes, and the passage listings above are not intended to restrict the correct placement for these BSR verbiage changes.

Review and Edit of the 2001 Skydiver's Information Manual

The Committee is reviewing and scrubbing the SIM for revisions for the next printing. The breakout for review is as follows:

Glenn Bangs- BSR's

Mike Perry- ISP Categories A, B, C

Barry Chase & Cindy Gibson – Categories D, E, F

Jessie Farrington & Mike Turoff – Categories G & H

Mike Mullins – Section 5, General Recommendations

John Goswitz – Section 6, Advanced Progression

Glenn Bangs & Barry Chase – Section 7 Exhibition Jumping and Rating

Barry Chase – Section 8, Membership Awards Programs

Mike Mullins – Section 9, FAA Documents

The section changes will be consolidated by the Committee Chair and forwarded on to Headquarters for implementation after the July Board Meeting. To support this ambitious project, the Committee will more than likely need an extra day (Thursday) to complete this task during the July Board Meeting.

Birdman Suit Training and Jumping Recommendations

Headquarters provided a draft to the Committee after consolidating wing suit manufacturers training programs, boring heavily from Birdman and Skydance Skydiving's wingsuit training programs. The draft was returned to Headquarters with Committee input for implementation into Section 6, Advanced Progression recommendations with the next revision printing of the 2003 SIM.

Rating Fees Re-structuring Recommendations

The Director of Safety & Training provided the Committee recommendations for restructuring the various rating fees for each of USPA's rating programs. In a joint S&T and Membership Services Committee decision, the new rating fees should go into effect shortly after the approval of the IRM, in the August-September time frame.

Coach Course Director Requirements

With the combined BIC and Coach Course programs, discussion was conducted for the requirements to become a Coach Course Director. Previously, the requirements to become a BCD required three years as an Instructor, attend one BIC and assist with two others, receiving written endorsement after the third course.

The Committee felt that now with five years using the format of the BIC, there was no longer a need to continue with the model provided by the BIC program to establish Course Directors and offers the following motion:

Motion 48: Passed 20/0 (Mr. Bangs)

"Move that to become a Coach Course Director, a candidate must meet the following requirements:

- (1) Have been an AFF, Static Line, IAD or Tandem Instructor for three years;*
- (2) Attend, assist and evaluate at a minimum of one USPA Coach's Course; and*
- (3) Receive written endorsement from the Director of that course."*

Waiver Requests

Chris Moore, USMA Parachute Team Coach to become a Coach Course Director

Motion 49: Passed 20/1 (Mr. Bangs)

"Move Chris Moore be granted a waiver to:

Waive the requirement to attend and participate in a minimum of one Coach Course; and receive an endorsement by the Course Director."

Urban Moore to become a Coach Course Director

Motion 50: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Bangs)

"Move that Urban Moore waive the requirement to:

*attend, assist, and evaluate at a minimum of one USPA Coach Course;
Receive written endorsement from the Director of that course.*

Urban Moore has recently demonstrated his in-air evaluation skills as a recent break-in evaluator at an AFF Certification Course, and has attended 2 BIC courses to become a BCD. As a DZ operator, it is difficult for him to complete the final course attendance requirement."

c. Santhosh Nagaraj to become a Coach Course Director

Motion 51: Passed 20/0/1 (Mr. Bangs)

"Move to waive the USPA Coach Course requirement for Santhosh Nagaraj of India in order for him to obtain a USPA Tandem Rating. He will attend the Coach Course in Germany in August."

Jong Tak Lee to become a Coach Course Director

Motion 52: Passed 21/0 (Mr. Bangs)

"Move to waive the attendance of one Coach Course for Jong Tak Lee in order for him to become a USPA Coach Course Director. He is a Korean USPA AFF, SL, IAD, and Tandem Instructor, without access to any coach courses in his country."

11. Adjournment

Motion 53: Passed, Unanimous (Mr. Schlichtemeier)
"Move to adjourn."

The meeting was adjourned at 2:21 P.M. on Sunday, February 24th, 2002.

Respectfully submitted,

John H Goswitz
John H Goswitz, Secretary
March 21, 2002

Attachments: "A"- Executive Director's Report (not included-available from HQ)
"B"- Rewrite of SCM Section 1
"C"- Rewrite of SCM Section 6-1
"D"- Rewrite of SCM Section 6-2
"E"- Rewrite of SCM Section 6-3
"F"- Rewrite of SCM Section 6-4
"G"- Rewrite of SCM Section 6-5
"H"- Rewrite of SCM Section 6-6
"I" - Rewrite of SCM Section 6-7
"J"- Rewrite of SCM Section 8
"K"- Rewrite of SCM Section 11
"L"- Rewrite of SCM Section 10-1

Attachment B

SCM Section 1 Changes

1-1.4: A. 4. a. f. Eliminate (1) Sport Class

1-1.4: B. Change to read: Competitors who are not US citizens must possess a Resident Alien Card, US INS Card I-551, or I-551 temporary stamp in their passport.

1-1.3 D 2 new paragraph to read. The responsibility of the jury is to ensure that the Skydivers Competition manual, the USPA Basic Safety requirements and the USPA/Host letter of agreement are strictly observed.

1-1.2

The US National Skydiving Championships will be held at a date and location determined by the USPA BOD or by an authority delegated by them.

The US National Collegiate Skydiving Championships and Para-Ski National Championships will be held at a date and location determined by the competition committee and approved by the full board.

1-1.4

A. Delete “and US team Qualifications.”
Be a current regular USPA member

Freeflying, Freestyle Skydiving, Skysurfing
Intermediate C license
Open D license

1-1.4 C. Change to read: Guest competitors may compete at US National Skydiving Championships at the discretion of the Meet Director and at their own expense, provided they comply with 1-1.4 A 3 and 4.

1-1.6 M

Change to read: There is no maximum number of jumps allowed per day per competitor in all events or disciplines.

Eliminate
Eliminate

1-1.10 A Add

1. Before filing a written protest with the chief judge a competitor should discuss this protest with the meet director.

Committee discussed adding a new section to the general section, which includes video procedures for all events.

Add new section

1-xxxx Video Procedures

Each team entered in FS, CF, and Artistic Events, will include a videographer who will provide the evidence required to judge each round.

Only one team videographer may jump on each jump

A Video Controller will be appointed by the Meet Director and approved by the Chief Judge prior to the competition.

The Video Controller may inspect a team's video equipment to verify that it meets competition standards. As determined by the Event Judge, inspections that do not interfere with the team's performance may be made at any time during the competition.

If any video equipment does not meet the performance criteria determined by the Video Controller, this equipment will be deemed unusable for the competition.

A Video review panel consisting of the Chief Judge of the event, the President of the Jury, and the Video Controller, will be established prior to the beginning of competition

The Video Review Panel's decisions are final and are not subject to protest or review by the Jury.

In the event the Video Review Panel determines the team's video has been deliberately tampered with, the team receives the minimum score for the jumps in question. (Except 10 man where a maximum penalty will be assessed)

Video Equipment will consist of the complete video system used to record the evidence of the team's performance, including the camera, videotape, tape recorder, and batteries. All freefall video equipment must provide an NTSC video signal for dubbing purposes. Each videographer must use the video transmission system provided by the organizer. Each videographer must be in possession of suitable cables for dubbing purposes. Each videographer must have an accessible video output connection on his/her camera.

After recording each jump, the videographer must turn off the video equipment and not operate it or remove the video tape until instructed to do so by the Chief Judge or designee.

Video re-jumps.

Problems with a competitor's equipment including video equipment are not grounds for a re-jump.

Contact or other means of interference between the team and videographer are not grounds for a re-jump.

Once the team leaves the plane, their jump will be scored unless the video evidence is insufficient.

In a case where part of the team's performance is not judgeable from lack of video evidence, or where the quality of video image is considered insufficient for judging purposes, the Video Review Panel will assess the conditions and circumstances and may award a re-jump.

Attachment C
SCM Section 6-1
Changes
U.S National
Artistic Events
Freeflying, Freestyle, and Skysurfing
Championships Competition Rules

Change to read

6-1.2

Separate Competitions will be held for:

Freestyle Skydiving Open

Freestyle Skydiving Intermediate

Skysurfing Open

Skysurfing Intermediate

Freeflying Open

Freeflying Intermediate

C. If less than four teams enter an intermediate event, the participants will compete in the Open class of that event.

6-1.3

Freestyle Skydiving and Skysurfing teams may consist of members of one or both genders, but the gender of the team is determined by the gender of the performer. If the videographer and the performer are the same gender, either may serve as the videographer on any particular round. Only one team member may carry video equipment on any particular round.

In Freeflying, a team consists of three team members, and any one, but only one, of the team members may serve as the videographer on any particular round. Only one team member may carry video equipment on any particular round.

A competitor may be a part of, at most, one Freestyle Skydiving Team, one Skysurfing team, and one Freeflying team.

6-1.4

The Chief Judge will conduct the draw by placing a representation of all compulsory sequences in a container to be drawn one at a time without replacement.

For Freestyle Skydiving and Skysurfing the first four compulsories drawn will be performed during round 2 and the second four compulsory sequences drawn will be performed in round 5.

For Freeflying open, the compulsory round (round 2) consists of four compulsory sequences drawn from the blocks in section 6-3.2. For intermediate, the compulsory round consists of three block sequences drawn from the blocks in section 6-3.4 For Open The speed round (round5) consists of all five compulsory randoms drawn from the randoms in section 6-3.2. For Intermediate the speed round consists of all three compulsory randoms drawn from the randoms in section 6-3.3

There will be a separate draw for each event or competition.

D. This draw will be performed at the briefing conducted by meet management, after the close of registration and before the start of the competition.

6-1.8

Jump order for Freestyle Skydiving, and Skysurfing.

Round 1: Free round

Round 2: Compulsory round

Round 3: Free round

Round 4: Free round

Round 5: Compulsory round

Round 6: Compulsory round

Round 7: Free round
Jump order for Freeflying
Round 1: Free round
Round 2: Compulsory round
Round 3: Free round
Round 4: Free round
Round 5: Speed round
Round 6: Free round
Round 7: Free round

6-1.9

The minimum number of rounds to constitute a meet is one. This is the first free round, Round 1.
The maximum number of rounds to constitute a meet is seven.

6-1.10

In Freeflying, a loose exit with no grips or docks between the performers and or videographer must be performed for the compulsory round, with no infringement for a touch or bump \between performers on exit.

In the Speed Round for Freeflying, the performers perform all five random in the order drawn, and as fast as the performers can accomplish them. Performers continue to repeat the five sequences in the drawn order as many times as working time allows. All points must be clearly shown on video.

6-1.11

Heading: The direction of the compass (East, South, North, West, or anywhere in between) in which the performer or formation faces.

Move: A change in body position, a rotation about one or more axis, and/or a translation. A move may also be any static pose in which there are no rotational and translational movements.

Routine: A sequence of moves performed during the working time.

Compulsory Routine: A routine in which a freestyle, Skysurfing, or Freeflying team is required to demonstrate pre-determined skills within working time.

Speed Routine: A routine in which a Freeflying team is required to demonstrate pre-determined skills as many times as possible, in proper order, within working time.

Free Routine: A sequence of moves chosen entirely at the discretion of the team.

Surfboard: A board-like item attached to the Skysurfers feet during the jump.

6-1.11:I.4.i. Foot Sole: that bottom part of the foot on which a person stands.

6-1.12: JUDGING AND RECORDING

6-1.12:A. The freefall videographer will record the video evidence required to judge each jump to show the team's performance. The jumps shall be judged using the air-to-air video recording.

6-1.12:B. As soon as possible after each jump is completed, the videographer must deliver the freefall video equipment used to record that jump to the Chief Judge or designee for dubbing purposes, without viewing or removing tape.

6-1.12:C. A panel consisting of five (5) judges must evaluate each team's performance. Where possible, a complete round will be judged by the same panel.

6-1.12:D. The chronometer will be operated by the judges or by (a) person(s) appointed by the Chief Judge, and will be started when any team member separates from the aircraft. At the end of working time, a freeze frame of the image will be applied.

6-1.12:E. The judges watch each jump twice at normal speed. The second viewing may be waived if all judges agree it is not necessary. A jump may be viewed for a third time, if requested by two or more judges.

6-1.12:F. The judges may use an electronic scoring system to record their evaluation of the performance.

6-1.12:G. After viewing, each judge will give preliminary scores for the jump for each compulsory sequence or judgment criteria.

6-1.12:H. If, in the opinion of the Event Judge (or the Chief Judge if there is no event judge), there is an unacceptable difference between any judges' scores, the judges may confer. After conferring, any judge may change his or her score.

6-1.12:I. If at least half of the evaluating judges consider the quality of the video image insufficient for judging purposes, the Video Review Panel will assess the conditions and circumstances surrounding that occurrence to determine if a rejump is warranted.

6-1.12:J. Scores are calculated as described in Section 6-6.6: Judging Rules.

6-1.12:K. The scores of all judges must be collated immediately after the judges have scored the jump for evaluation by the scoring section. The results of the collation will be checked by at least one judge.

6-1.12:L. The accumulated total of the scores for all completed rounds is the final score for the team.

6-1.12:M. All scores for each judge will be published

6-1.13: Eliminate

6-1.14:B. Each Artistic events team member is required to carry at least one audible or visual altimeter during the jump, and it is recommended that they carry both.

6-1.14:C. The use of functioning and armed AADs by all Artistic event team members is recommended.

6-1.14:E. Each Skysurfing team member is required to carry a hook knife during the jump.

6-1.14:F. All surfboards must meet the following requirements:

6-1.14:F.1. For Skysurfing Open, the requirements shall be:

6-1.14:F.1.a. The ratio of the surfboard's length to the Skysurfers height will be a minimum of 0.75.

6-1.14:F.1.b. The minimum surfboard length will be 110 centimeters (43.3 inches).

6-1.14:F.1.c. The minimum surfboard width will be 22 centimeters (8.66 inches).

6-1.14:F.2. For Skysurfing Intermediate, the requirements shall be:

6-1.14:F.2.a. The ratio of the surfboard's length to the Skysurfers height will be a minimum of 0.69.

6-1.14:F.2.b. The minimum surfboard length will be 40 inches.

6-1.14:F.2.c. The minimum surfboard width will be 8.66 inches.

6-1.14:F.2.d. To ensure safety during standup deployment, the minimum board length shall be the greater value as determined by Section 6-1.15.F.2.a, 6-1.15.F.2.b, and according to the following chart:

< 130 lbs	40 inches
130-139 lbs	43 inches
140-149 lbs	44 inches
150-164 lbs	45 inches
165-174 lbs	46 inches
175-184 lbs	47 inches
185-199 lbs	48 inches
200 lbs <	48 inches (Jumpsuit with sit-style wings required or surfboard compliant with Section 6-1.14.F.1.)

6-1.18:C. If two or more teams within the top three places have equal scores, the first three places are decided by comparison of the highest scoring Free Round performed by each team, and the team with the highest score on any individual Free Round places the highest. If this technique does not break all ties, the Chief Judge may assert additional qualifications to decide the top three places.

6-1.18:D. National Championship Title Classifications

6-1.18:D.1. National Open Freestyle Skydiving Champion-1st, 2nd, 3rd

- 6-1.18:D.2. National Intermediate Freestyle Skydiving Champion-1st, 2nd, 3rd
- 6-1.18:D.3. National Open Skysurfing Champion-1st, 2nd, 3rd
- 6-1.18:D.4. National Intermediate Skysurfing Champion-1st, 2nd, 3rd
- 6-1.18:D.5. National Open Freeflying Champions-1st, 2nd, 3rd
- 6-1.18:D.6. National Intermediate Freeflying Champions-1st, 2nd, 3rd

Attachment D
SCM Section 6-2
Changes
U.S National
Artistic Events
Freeflying, Freestyle, and Skysurfing
Championships Competition Rules

Change Section 6-2 to read Basic Orientations, Body Positions, Rotations, and Artistic Videography.

6-2.1:H. Tee Position (Freestyle Skydiving and Freeflying):

6-2.1:H.1. The torso is straight, with no bend at the waist.

6-2.1:H.2. One leg is extended in front of the torso at a 90° angle to the torso, pointing straight into the relative wind

6-2.1:K. Compass position (Freestyle Skydiving and Freeflying)

6-2.1:K.1. Torso must be vertical and straight, with no bend at the waist.

6-2.1:K.2. One leg must be straight down with the knee straight.

6-2.1:K.3. The other leg is bent forward 90° at the hip, with the knee straight.

6-2.1:K.4. Either leg may be the forward leg.

6-2.1:K.5. The toes are pointed (Freestyle Skydiving only).

6-2.1:L. V-Seat Position (Freestyle Skydiving)

6-2.1:L.1. The body is position with the seat downwards into the relative wind.

6-2.1:L.2. The body is bent at the hips/waist.

6-2.1:L.3. Legs are straight and together with the toes pointed.

6-2.2: ORIENTATIONS - There are five (5) different basic orientations which a body can have to the relative wind (or ground when at terminal velocity, falling straight down without dynamic horizontal translational movement, and after exit transition). These define which way the torso is oriented.

6-2.2:A. Face-down Orientation - The torso is horizontal, on its front, facing towards the relative wind.

6-2.2:B. Back-down Orientation - The torso is horizontal, on its back, facing upwards away from the relative wind.

6-2.2:C. Sideways Orientation - The torso is horizontal, on its side, with either side facing toward the relative wind. At terminal velocity and without horizontal translation, the chest is facing the horizon.

6-2.2:D. Head-up Orientation - The torso is vertical with the head pointing up, away from the relative wind.

6-2.2:E. Head-down Orientation - The torso is vertical with the head presented into the relative wind.

6-2.4: BASIC ROTATIONAL ACTIONS - There are six basic rotational actions which form the basis for most moves.

6-2.4:A. Flat Turns - Flat turns involve a rotation about the body front-back axis when that axis is aligned with the vertical axis. The performer's heading is changing. The body can be face-down or back-down while performing a flat turn.

6-2.4:B. Pirouettes - Pirouettes involve a rotation about the body head-tail axis when that axis is aligned with the vertical axis. The performer's heading is changing. The body can be head-up or head-down while performing a pirouette.

6-2.4:C. Barrel Rolls - A barrel roll is a rotation about the body head-tail axis when that axis is aligned with the horizontal axis. A barrel roll may begin and end in a face-down, back-down, and/or sideways orientation. A barrel roll need not start nor finish in an exact face-down, back-down and/or sideways orientation.

6-2.4:D. Loops - A loop is a head-over-heels rotation about the body left-right axis when that axis is aligned with the horizontal axis. The body goes through an head-up, face-down, head-down, and/or

back-down orientation during the course of the loop. A loop may begin and end in an head-up, face-down, head-down, and/or back-down orientation. A loop need not start nor finish in an exact head-up, head-down, face-down, and/or back-down orientation. A loop is considered to be a full loop when the head has traveled 360° around the horizontal axis from the point at which it started. For Skysurfing, the nose and axis of the surfboard should be in-line with the body. There are two kind of loops.

6-2.4:D.1. Back Loop - A back loop is a loop where the rotation is initiated about the body left-right axis with the torso rotating backwards.

6-2.4:D.2. Front Loop - A front loop is a loop where the rotation is initiated about the body left-right axis with the torso rotating forwards.

6-2.4:E. Cartwheels - A cartwheel is a head-over-heels rotation about the body front-back axis when that axis is aligned with the horizontal axis. The body goes through a head-up, sideways, and/or head-down orientation during the course of the cartwheel. A cartwheel may begin and end in an head-up, sideways, and/or head-down orientation. A cartwheel need not start nor finish in an exact head-up, sideways and/or head-down orientation. A cartwheel is considered to be a full cartwheel when the head has traveled 360° around the horizontal axis from the point at which is started. For Skysurfing, the nose of the surfboard should be in line with the body. A cartwheel may be performed going to the right or left.

6-2.4:F. Side Loops - A loop in the sideways orientation is a rotation about the body left-right axis when that axis is aligned with the vertical axis. For example, a Pinwheel freestyle move is a true loop on the side, i.e., a side loop.

6-2.4:G. Twist - A twist is a rotation about the body head-tail axis when combined with a rotation about the vertical or horizontal axis. A single, or full twist is defined to be a 360° rotation about the body head-tail axis. The amount of twist contained within a loop is the amount of twisting rotation completed after a 360° looping rotation has been performed, when measured from the point in the loop at which the twist was first initiated. Twists may be initiated at any position in the loop and in any direction. Because the direction in which a loop or cartwheel completes may be different from the direction at the start of a twisting move, the direction is defined by the direction in which the rotation about the horizontal axis was initiated.

6-2.5: Artistic VIDEOGRAPHY - Videographers can provide basic types of images, camera motions and rotations.

6-2.5:A. Orientation of the Video Image

6-2.5:A.1. Upright Video Image - the scenery is right-side up on the screen. When at terminal velocity falling straight down, the sky appears in the top of the TV screen and the ground appears in the bottom of the TV screen.

6-2.5:A.2. Upside-down Video Image - the scenery is upside-down on the screen. When at terminal velocity falling straight down, the sky appears in the bottom of the TV screen and the ground appears in the bottom of the TV screen.

6-2.5:A.3. Sideways Video Image - the scenery is sideways on the screen. When at terminal velocity falling straight down, the horizon line extends from the top to the bottom of the TV screen, with the sky on one side and the ground on the other side.

6-2.5:B. Translational Movements of the Camera

6-2.5:B.1. Pedestal up/down (fallrate control) - the act of changing levels relative to the performer(s). By means of fallrate control, the videographer may ascend or descend relative to the performer(s).

6-2.5:B.2. Dolly in/out (proximity) - the act of changing the distance relative to the performer(s). The videographer may dolly in (move closer) to the performer(s) or dolly out (move farther) from the performer(s).

6-2.5:B.3. Horizontal Orbit or Horizontal Carve - a complete or partial arcing path performed by the videographer even, below, or above the performer(s).

6-2.5:B.4. Vertical Orbit - a complete or partial arcing path performed by the videographer over and/or under the performer(s).

6-2.5:C. Rotational Movements of the Camera

6-2.5:C.1. Camera Roll - The videographer performs a maneuver that causes the scenery to rotate within the frame. There is a point on the TV screen about which everything appears to rotate. It can be performed even with, looking up, or looking down to the performer(s).

6-2.5:C.2. Camera Pan - The videographer rotates in such a manner which causes the scenery to move into and out of either the right or left side of the TV screen. The camera can pan right or pan left.

6-2.5:C.3. Camera Tilt - The videographer rotates in such a manner which causes the scenery to move into and out of either the top or bottom of the TV screen. The camera can tilt up or tilt down.

6-2.5:D. Any one or any combination of the above camera actions or any additional camera actions may be conceived in Artistic Videography

Attachment E
SCM Section 6-3
Changes
U.S National
Artistic Events
Freelying, Freestyle, and Skysurfing
Championships Competition Rules

6-3: FREEFLYING COMPULSORY MOVES: PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS AND JUDGING CRITERIA

6-3.1: RANDOMS Open

6-3.1:A. FF-1. Double Spock

6-3.1:A.1. One performer is in a head-up orientation, the other performer is in a head-down orientation, facing each other.

6-3.1:A.2. Both performers take a **hand** grip on the top of the head of the other performer.

6-3.1:B. FF-2. Vertical Compressed

6-3.1:B.1. One performer is in a head-up orientation, the other performer is in a head-down orientation.

6-3.1:B.2. Both performers take a **hand** grip on the lower leg below the knee of the other performer.

6-3.1:B.3. Both performers are facing the same direction.

6-3.1:C. FF-3. Sole-to-Sole

6-3.1:C.1. One performer is in a head-up orientation, the other **is** in a head-down orientation, facing each other.

6-3.1:C.2. A sole-to-sole dock is performed, **i.e., the two performers will place the sole of one foot to a sole of the other performer's foot.**

6-3.1:D. FF-4. Totem

6-3.1:D.1. Both performers are in a head-up orientation, facing each other.

6-3.1:D.2. One performer performs a feet-to-shoulder dock, with a separate foot on each side of the head.

6-3.1:D.3. In the Totem, the performers must be facing the opposite direction.

6-3.1:E. FF-5. Double Dock Head-down

6-3.1:E.1. Both performers are in a head-down orientation.

6-3.1:E.2. The performers demonstrate a two-handed, hand-to-hand dock facing each other.

6-3.2: BLOCKS Open

6-3.2:A. FF-A. Double Stand-up Turn

6-3.2:A.1. Both performers are in a head-up orientation and in a stand-up position.

6-3.2:A.2. A hand-to-hand grip must be taken, with both performers taking a double right hand or a double left hand grip.

6-3.2:A.3. Both performers must release the grip and make a 360° turn, in-place, away from the other performer (eg. right hand grip means a left hand turn).

6-3.2:A.4. A hand-to-hand grip must be taken with the same hands as they started.

6-3.2:A.5. The turning should be synchronous.

6-3.2:A.6. The performers should stay on level.

6-3.2:B. FF-B. Double Head Down Carve

6-3.2:B.1. Both performers are in the head-down orientation, facing each other.

6-3.2:B.2. Both performers start carving around an imaginary center between them.

6-3.2:B.3. A minimum 720° rotation must be performed by the carving performers **relative to the videographer.**

6-3.2:B.4. The carving orbits should be round (not elliptical).

6-3.2:B.5. The carving performers should stay on level and must keep facing each other during the move.

6-3.2:B.6. Camera: The videographer should be carving around in the opposite direction as the performers' carving direction, with the heads of all team members at the same level.

6-3.2:C. FF-C. Eagle

6-3.2:C.1. One performer is in a head-up orientation, the other is in a head-down orientation, facing each other.

6-3.2:C.2. The performer in the head-down **orientation** goes below and **underneath** the other performer passing through the back-down orientation, as the other performer goes over the top **passing through the face-down orientation** so that both performers end in **the opposite positions** than they originally started.

6-3.2:C.3. The movement continues until both performers end up in their relative starting positions.

6-3.2:C.4. The rotation should be performed as one continuous movement, moving around an imaginary center between the performers.

6-3.2:C.5. **Both performers remain facing one another throughout the entire movement.**

6-3.2:C.6. The distance between the performers should remain the same during the eagle.

6-3.2:C.7. **The entire rotation should stay on** the same heading.

6-3.2:C.8. Camera: The eagle should be filmed from the side.

6-3.2:D. FF-D. Rock-The-Cradle

6-3.2:D.1. Both performers are in a head-up orientation facing each other.

6-3.2:D.2. One performer goes below the other (feet first) as the other performer **simultaneously** performs half a front loop in place, so that both performers end up facing each other in the head-down orientation.

6-3.2:D.3. After a momentary stop in the head-down orientation, the performer that initiated the feet first move, now moves below the other (head first), as the other performer **simultaneously** performs half a backloop in place, so that both performers end up facing each other in the same head-up orientation as they started.

6-3.2:D.4. **Both performers remain facing one another throughout the entire movement.**

6-3.2:D.5. The distance between the performers should remain the same during the rock-the-cradle.

6-3.2:D.6. **The entire rotation should stay on the same heading.**

Camera: The rock-the-cradle should be filmed from the side.

6-3.2:E. FF-E. Double Joker 180 reverse

6-3.2:E.1. One performer is in a head-up orientation, the other performer is in a head-down orientation, facing each other.

6-3.2:E.2. A hand-to-hand grip is taken and must be shown stationary. **The hand-to-hand grip must be either right hand to right hand or left hand to left hand.**

6-3.2:E.3. The formation is rotated 180° over the top, **so that the head-up performer moves into the head-down orientation and the head-down performer moves into the headup orientation.**

6-3.2:E.4. The hand-to-hand grip must be maintained and remain stationary during the transition.

6-3.2:E.5. The performers should end up on the opposite heading.

6-3.2:E.6. This rotation should be one continuous and simultaneous movement.

6-3.2:E.7. After this rotation (and a momentary stop), the formation is rotated vice-versa 180° over the top until the performers end in their original starting positions on the original heading.

Randoms Intermediate

FF-1 Head down Hand grip

Both performers are in a head down orientation facing each other.

A single hand to hand grip is taken

B. FF-2 Spock

One performer is in an upright orientation, and the other performer is in a head down orientation facing each other.
The performer in the head down orientation takes a single hand grip on the top of the head of the other performer.

FF-3 Sit knee dock

Both performers are in an upright orientation facing each other.
One performer performs a two foot dock on the knees of the other performer so that the right foot is on the left knee and the left foot is on the right knee.

Blocks Intermediate

FF-A Upright Carve

Both performers are in an upright orientation.

Both performer start carving around an imaginary center between them.
A minimum of 360 rotation must be performed by the carving performers relative to the camera.
The carving orbits should be round (not elliptical)
The carving performers should stay on level and must keep facing each other during the move.
Camera: Camera should be carving around in the opposite direction as the performers' carving direction, with the heads of all Team members at the same level.

FF-B Half-Eagle.

One performer is in a head up orientation, the other is in a head-down orientation, facing each other.
The performer in the head down goes below and between the legs of the other performer, as the other performer goes over the top, moving around an imaginary center between them, so that both performers end up in opposite positions that they originally started.

FF-C Double Upright Turns

Both performers are in an upright orientation.
Both performers must perform a 360 turn in place.
The performers should remain on level.
The turning should be synchronous.

FF-D Sit over under

Both performers are in an upright orientation.
One performer goes below and between the legs of the other performer, as the other performer goes over the top, moving around an imaginary center between them. Both Performers remain in an upright orientation and the performer passing over the top performs a 180 turn so that both performers are facing each other and have switched original positions.

Attachment F
SCM Section 6-4
Changes
U.S National
Artistic Events
Freeflying, Freestyle, and Skysurfing
Championships Competition Rules

6-4: FREESTYLE SKYDIVING COMPULSORY MOVES: PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS AND JUDGING CRITERIA

6-4.1: GENERAL:

6-4.1:A. **FR-1, FR-2, FR-3, FR-4, FR-5, FR-6, FR-8, FR-10, FR-11, FR-12, FR-17, FR-18, and FR-20** must have a static start and a static stop. **FR-7 must have a static start. No static start nor static stop is required for FR-9, FR-13, FR-14, FR-15, FR-16, and FR-19.**

6-4.1:B. Each Team must ensure that clothing and/or the camera **angle** do not hinder the ability for judges to clearly see the performance requirements being met. (e.g. if the judges can not see straight arms or legs, then they must assume that the performer does not have straight arms and legs).

6-4.2: SEQUENCES FOR FREESTYLE SKYDIVING OPEN

6-4.2:A. FR-1. BBF Layout Loop Twist Sequence:

Layout **Backloop**, Layout **Back** Half Twist, Layout **Front** Full Twist

6-4.2:A.1. Layout **Backloop**:

6-4.2:A.1.a. Start shall be from a layout position in the head-up orientation.

6-4.2:A.1.b. One complete **layout 360° backloop** rotation must be performed.

6-4.2:A.1.c. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso, without any bend at the waist.

6-4.2:A.1.d. Loop must be about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.

6-4.2:A.1.e. Looping motion must be smooth.

6-4.2:A.2. Layout **Back** Half Twist:

6-4.2:A.2.a. Entry into the Layout Back Half Twist must be smooth and without any stopping after the **layout backloop**.

6-4.2:A.2.b. One complete **layout 360° loop** rotation must be performed.

6-4.2:A.2.c. One half twist must be performed within and evenly executed throughout the loop.

6-4.2:A.2.d. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso, without any bend at the waist.

6-4.2:A.2.e. Looping movement must remain about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.

6-4.2:A.2.f. Looping motion must be smooth.

6-4.2:A.3. Layout **Front** Full Twist:

6-4.2:A.3.a. Entry into the **Layout Front Full Twist** shall be smooth and without any stopping after the **layout back half twist**.

6-4.2:A.3.b. One complete **layout 360° loop** rotation must be performed.

6-4.2:A.3.c. One full twist must be performed within and evenly executed throughout the loop.

6-4.2:A.3.d. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso, without any bend at the waist.

6-4.2:A.3.e. Looping movement must remain about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.

6-4.2:A.3.f. Looping motion must be smooth.

6-4.2:A.4. Camera requirements: The videographer must show the performer from his/her side at the start of the compulsory sequence, stay in place, and must show the opposite side of the performer at the end of the compulsory sequence.

6-4.2:B. FR-2. Tucked Front Loop - Full Twist Sequence:

Layout **Frontloop**, **Tucked Front Full Twist (3)**

6-4.2:B.1. Layout **Frontloop**:

- 6-4.2:B.1.a. Start shall be from a layout position in the head-up orientation.
- 6-4.2:B.1.b. One complete **layout 360° frontloop** rotation must be performed.
- 6-4.2:B.1.c. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso, without any bend at the waist.
- 6-4.2:B.1.d. Loop must be about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.
- 6-4.2:B.1.e. Looping motion must be smooth.
- 6-4.2:B.2. **Tucked Front Full Twist** x three (3)
 - 6-4.2:B.2.a. Entry into the **tucked front full twist** shall be smooth and without any stopping **after the layout frontloop**.
 - 6-4.2:B.2.b. Three (3) complete **tucked 360° loop** rotations must be performed within three (3) seconds.
 - 6-4.2:B.2.c. One complete full twist must be executed within each tuck rotation and evenly executed throughout the loop.
 - 6-4.2:B.2.d. Looping movement must remain about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.
 - 6-4.2:B.2.e. Looping motion must be smooth.
 - 6-4.2:B.2.f. The third tucked loop must end in a head-up straddle pose.
- 6-4.2:B.4. Camera requirements: The videographer must show the performer from his/her front at the start of the compulsory sequence and should stay in place throughout this sequence.
- 6-4.2:C. FR-3. Straddle Headstand Sequence:
 - Any Head-up Pose, Half-Loop into Straddle Headstand, Straddle Headstand Turn (360°), Half-Loop into Any Head-up Pose.
 - 6-4.2:C.1. Head-up Pose: Torso must be vertical, and not bent at the waist, in a head-up orientation.
 - 6-4.2:C.2. Half Loop: Either a front, side, or back half-loop may be performed.
 - 6-4.2:C.3. Straddle Headstand:
 - 6-4.2:C.3.a. Torso must be vertical, in a head-down orientation.
 - 6-4.2:C.3.b. Legs must be in line with the torso. (when viewed from the side)
 - 6-4.2:C.3.c. Legs must be straight and straddled apart, with at least a 90° angle between them.
 - 6-4.2:C.3.d. Good stability and balance must be shown while entering the straddle headstand.
 - 6-4.2:C.4. Straddle Headstand Turn:
 - 6-4.2:C.4.a. Torso and leg position must not change during the turn.
 - 6-4.2:C.4.b. A single 360° turn must be performed.
 - 6-4.2:C.4.c. Good stability and balance must be maintained during the entire turn.
 - 6-4.2:C.4.d. Turn may be in either direction.
 - 6-4.2:C.4.e. Turn must be smooth.
 - 6-4.2:C.4.f. Either a front, side or back half-loop may be performed to enter to final head-up orientation.
 - 6-4.2:C.5. Camera requirements:
 - 6-4.2:C.5.a. The videographer must **perform a half camera roll synchronous** with the performer entering and leaving the straddle headstand, showing an image as if the performer remains static with only the background moving.
 - 6-4.2:C.5.b. The videographer must remain in place and is not allowed to orbit around the performer nor change heading, during the straddle headstand of the performer.
- 6-4.2:D. FR-4. **Cartwheel** Full Twist Sequence:
 - Straddle** Cartwheel, Layout **Cartwheel** Full Twist, **Straddle** Cartwheel
 - 6-4.2:D.1. **Straddle** Cartwheels:
 - 6-4.2:D.1.a. Start shall be from a straddle position in the head-up orientation.
 - 6-4.2:D.1.b. Torso must be straight, without any bend at the waist.
 - 6-4.2:D.1.c. Head, shoulders and torso must be in line, facing the same direction throughout the cartwheel (without any twist in the torso).
 - 6-4.2:D.1.d. One complete 360° sideways rotation must be performed.
 - 6-4.2:D.2. Layout **Cartwheel** Full Twist:

6-4.2:D.2.a. Entry into the **Layout Cartwheel Full Twist** must be smooth and without stopping after the first **Straddle** Cartwheel.

6-4.2:D.2.b. One complete 360° sideways rotation must be performed.

6-4.2:D.2.c. One full twist must be performed within and evenly spread throughout the 360° sideways rotation.

6-4.2:D.2.d. Legs must remain straight and together and in line with the torso.

6-4.2:D.2.e. Twist may be in either direction.

6-4.2:D.2.f. **Cart wheeling** movement must remain about the horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.

6-4.2:D.2.g. Entry into the final **Straddle** Cartwheel must be smooth and without stopping after the **Layout Cartwheel Full Twist**.

6-4.2:D.3. Camera requirements: The videographer must **perform a full camera roll synchronous** with the performer during his/her **Layout Cartwheel Full Twist**. **The image must appear as if performer is static, appearing to rotate only on the Head-Tail axis as the background scenery is moving.**

6-4.2:E. FR-5. Orbiting Compass:

6-4.2:E.1. Compass position: A static Compass position in the head-up orientation must be demonstrated prior to starting the rotation.

6-4.2:E.2. Compass turn:

6-4.2:E.2.a. The performer must make a 360° **pirouette**.

6-4.2:E.2.b. **The pirouette** can be in either direction.

6-4.2:E.2.c. **The pirouetting** motion must be smooth.

6-4.2:E.3. Camera requirements:

6-4.2:E.3.a. At the start, the videographer must show the front of the performer (face to face).

6-4.2:E.3.b. The videographer must make a full 360° orbit around the performer. (without changing the distance between team members during **the** orbit).

6-4.2:E.3.c. **The videographer must orbit** in the opposite direction as the **pirouetting** direction of the performer.

6-4.2:E.3.d. Movement must be synchronous, both the performer and the videographer ending at the same position where they started. The performer and the videographer will come face to face twice, excluding the start.

6-4.2:E.3.e. When the videographer and the performer come face-to-face for the first time (180° into the turn), the videographer must **invert the orientation of the video image (e.g. from an upside-down video image to an upright video image or an upright video image to an upside-down video image)** and continue in the same orbiting direction as started. (i.e. the same direction as if the team were viewed from above)

6-4.2:E.3.f. Orbiting motion must be smooth.

6-4.2:F. FR-6. Straddle Backstop (Cradle) Sequence:

Layout **Backloop**, Straddle Backstop, Straddle Kip, 180° head-up **Twist** Near head-up Position, Straddle Backstop, Straddle Kip, Layout **Frontloop**

6-4.2:F.1. Layout **Backloop**:

6-4.2:F.1.a. One complete **layout 360° backloop** rotation must be performed.

6-4.2:F.1.b. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso, without any bend at the waist.

6-4.2:F.1.c. Loop must be about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing the heading.

6-4.2:F.1.d. Looping motion must be smooth.

6-4.2:F.2. Straddle Backstop:

6-4.2:F.2.a. Torso must stop near horizontal (**back-down**) while the legs continue rotating as the waist bends into a straddle pike position.

6-4.2:F.2.b. Legs stop their movement near the horizontal point, in the straddle pike position (the stop is only momentary and does not have to be held).

6-4.2:F.2.c. Legs must remain straight throughout the move.

6-4.2:F.2.d. Legs must be straddled apart, with at least a 90° angle between at the point where the torso stops rotating.

6-4.2:F.2.e. Body must remain symmetrical, without tilting, twisting or changing heading.

6-4.2:F.3. Straddle Kip:

6-4.2:F.3.a. After the legs have stopped moving backwards in the straddle backstop, they must reverse direction and start rotating forwards while the torso remains nearly stationary for an instant.

6-4.2:F.3.b. Legs may remain straddled apart as they rotate forwards, but must come back together as they arrive straight in line with the torso which is moving towards the head-up orientation.

6-4.2:F.3.c. Torso must remain symmetrical, without tilt, twist, or change in heading.

6-4.2:F.4. 180° Head-up **Twist**:

6-4.2:F.4.a. As the torso straightens and moves through the head-up orientation, the torso must **twist** to face a heading 180° from the starting heading, such that the 180° **twist** and the **looping** rotation are performed simultaneously (without stopping in the head-up orientation).

6-4.2:F.4.b. When the torso passes through the head-up point, the torso must be straight and the legs must be straight and together.

6-4.2:F.5. Second Straddle Backstop and Straddle Kip (same requirements as the first one)

6-4.2:F.6. Layout **Frontloop**:

6-4.2:F.6.a. As soon as the torso straightens and the legs come together (after the second straddle backstop and kip), the forward loop must start without hesitation.

6-4.2:F.6.b. One complete **layout 360° frontloop** rotation must be performed.

6-4.2:F.6.c. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso, without any bend at the waist

6-4.2:F.6.d. Loop must be about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.

6-4.2:F.6.e. Looping motion must be smooth.

6-4.2:G. FR-7. Helix Spin:

6-4.2:G.1. Helix Position:

6-4.2:G.1.a. The body must be in a head-up orientation.

6-4.2:G.1.b. Torso must be vertical and straight with no bend at the waist.

6-4.2:G.1.c. One leg must be straight down.

6-4.2:G.1.d. The other leg is bent forward 70° to 90° at the hip, and the knee is bent downward and outward such that the toe of the bent leg is placed right in front of the knee of the straight leg.

6-4.2:G.1.e. The lower part of the bent leg must have a 45° angle to straight leg when viewed from the front.

6-4.2:G.1.f. The foot of the bent leg must not touch the other leg; yet, and stay close to the knee of the straight leg.

6-4.2:G.1.g. Either leg may be the bent leg.

6-4.2:G.1.h. Both feet must be pointed.

6-4.2:G.1.i. A static helix position (without **pirouetting**) must be demonstrated prior to starting the rotations.

6-4.2:G.2. Helix Spin:

6-4.2:G.2.a. The helix must spin rapidly, with a minimum of five (5) revolutions performed within five (5) seconds from the start of the first revolution (more revolutions may be performed).

6-4.2:G.2.b. The spin direction must be towards the foot of the bent leg. (if the right leg is bent across the left, it spins to the left, and vice versa.)

6-4.2:G.2.c. Torso must stay head-up and not tilt or wobble during the spins.

6-4.2:H. FR-8. Stag Loop **One and Half** Twist Sequence:

Stag **Backloop**, Stag **Back** One and Half Twist, Stag **Frontloop**

6-4.2:H.1. Stag **Backloop**:

6-4.2:H.1.a. Start shall be from a Stag position in the head-up orientation.

6-4.2:H.1.b. One complete 360° **backloop** rotation must be performed.

6-4.2:H.1.c. Torso must be straight and the **straight** leg in line with the torso without any bend at the waist.

6-4.2:H.1.d. Loop must be about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.

- 6-4.2:H.1.e. Looping motion must be smooth.
- 6-4.2:H.1.f. The body and legs must maintain the stag position throughout the loop.
- 6-4.2:H.2. Stag **Back** One and Half Twist:
 - 6-4.2:H.2.a. Entry into the **Stag Back** One and Half Twist shall be smooth and without any stopping after the first **Stag Backloop**.
 - 6-4.2:H.2.b. One complete **stag 360° loop** rotation must be performed.
 - 6-4.2:H.2.c. One and half twist must be performed within and evenly executed throughout the loop.
 - 6-4.2:H.2.d. Torso must be straight and **straight** leg in line with the torso without any bend at the waist.
 - 6-4.2:H.2.e. Looping movement must remain about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.
 - 6-4.2:H.2.f. Looping motions must be smooth.
 - 6-4.2:H.2.g. The body and legs must maintain the stag position during the loop.
- 6-4.2:H.3. Stag **Frontloop**:
 - 6-4.2:H.3.a. Entry into the **Stag Frontloop** shall be smooth and without any stopping after the **Stag Back** One and Half Twist.
 - 6-4.2:H.3.b. One complete **stag 360° frontloop** rotation must be performed.
 - 6-4.2:H.3.c. Torso must be straight and **straight** leg in line with the torso, without any bend at the waist.
 - 6-4.2:H.3.d. Looping movement must remain about the horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.
 - 6-4.2:H.3.e. Looping motion must be smooth.
 - 6-4.2:H.3.f. The body and legs must maintain the stag position during the loop.
- 6-4.2:H.4. Camera requirements: The videographer must show the performer from his/her side **at the start of the compulsory sequence, stay in place, and show the opposite side of the performer at the end of the compulsory sequence.**
 - 6-4.2:I. FR-9. Thomas Flair: Thomas Flair, three (3) revolutions
 - 6-4.2:I.1. For the complete Thomas flair, the torso must roll through 360° as it turns through **each** 360° flat turn.
 - 6-4.2:I.2. The torso must be **face-down** at the start of the rotation, **sideways** when 90° of the turn is complete, **back-down** when 180° of the turn is complete, and on the other side when 270° of the turn is complete.
 - 6-4.2:I.3. Legs must remain straddled apart, with at least a 90° angle between them.
 - 6-4.2:I.4. When the torso reaches the 90° point in the turn, the leading leg (forward leg in the turn direction) must be raised near vertical, and the trailing leg must remain near horizontal on that point.
 - 6-4.2:I.5. When the torso reaches the 180° turn point (on its back), both legs must be raised with the waist bent such that the body is in a straddle pike position.
 - 6-4.2:I.6. When the torso reaches the 270° point in the turn, the leading leg must be lowered near horizontal, and the trailing leg must be raised near vertical.
 - 6-4.2:I.7. When the torso completes the turn, the trailing leg must return to horizontal.
 - 6-4.2:I.8. The head must remain facing the same direction throughout all the rotations.
 - 6-4.2:I.9. At least three (3) complete rotations must be performed.
 - 6-4.2:I.10. Camera requirements - The videographer must show performer from the front and on level.
 - 6-4.2:J. FR-10. Full Eagle Sequence:
 - 6-4.2:J.1. Eagle start position: Performer is in a head-down orientation.
 - 6-4.2:J.2. Camera requirements: **The video image is upright with the sky at the top and the ground at the bottom of the frame.**
 - 6-4.2:J.3. Full Eagle, first half:

6-4.2:J.3.a. The performer, **who is head-down**, goes below **and underneath the videographer passing through the back-down orientation, the videographer** goes simultaneously over of the performer, so that both team members end up in opposite positions than they originally started.

6-4.2:J.3.b. The rotation should be performed as one continuous movement.

6-4.2:J.4. Full Eagle, second half:

6-4.2:J.4.a. The performer, now in a head-up orientation, goes over the videographer, the videographer, now showing an upside-down video image, goes simultaneously below and underneath the performer temporarily showing a video image with the sky behind the performer, so that both team members end up in their respective starting positions.

6-4.2:J.4.b. The rotation should be performed as one continuous movement.

6-4.2:J.5. Camera requirements:

6-4.2:J.5.a. The videographer must show performer from his/her front.

6-4.2:J.5.b. The same distance between performer and the videographer should be maintained during the whole sequence.

6-4.2:J.5.c. The performer should nearly fill the video frame.

6-4.3: SEQUENCES FOR FREESTYLE SKYDIVING INTERMEDIATE

6-4.3:A. FR-11. Daffy Layout Sequence: Daffy, Layout Backloop, Daffy

6-4.3:A.1. Daffy:

6-4.3:A.1.a. The torso must be vertical in the head-up orientation.

6-4.3:A.1.b. Legs must be split front to back with at least a 90° angle between them.

6-4.3:A.1.c. Either leg may be forward.

6-4.3:A.1.d. The front leg must be straight.

6-4.3:A.1.e. The back leg should be as straight as possible.

6-4.3:A.1.f. The shoulders must face towards the front leg.

6-4.3:A.1.g. The Daffy must be shown balanced and controlled before starting the Back Layout.

6-4.3:A.2. Layout Backloop:

6-4.3:A.2.a. One complete backloop rotation (360°) must be performed.

6-4.3:A.2.b. Except for transitioning into and out of the Daffy pose at the start and beginning of the loop, the torso must be straight with legs together and in line with the torso.

6-4.3:A.2.c. The loop must be around a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing the heading.

6-4.3:A.2.d. Looping motion must be smooth.

6-4.3:A.3. Daffy:

6-4.3:A.3.a. Entry into the Daffy must be smooth, without overshooting, from the Layout Backloop.

6-4.3:A.3.b. The torso must be vertical.

6-4.3:A.3.c. Legs must be split front to back with at least a 90° angle between them.

6-4.3:A.3.d. Either leg may be forward.

6-4.3:A.3.e. The front leg must be straight.

6-4.3:A.3.f. The back leg should be as straight as possible.

6-4.3:A.3.g. The shoulders must face towards the front leg.

6-4.3:A.3.h. Daffy must be shown balanced and controlled before initiating another move.

6-4.3:A.4. Camera requirements: The videographer must show the performer from his or her side at the start of the compulsory sequence, stay in place, and show the same side of the performer at the end of the compulsory sequence.

6-4.3:B. FR-12. Tee Switch Sequence:

Tee, Turn 360°, Tee Switch, Tee, Turn 360° (in opposite direction as the first turn)

6-4.3:B.1. Tee with 360° Turn:

6-4.3:B.1.a. Torso is face-down.

6-4.3:B.1.b. The torso must be straight, with no bend at the waist (arch is OK).

6-4.3:B.1.c. One leg must be extended straight downward, at a 90° angle to the torso.

6-4.3:B.1.d. Either leg may be the down leg.

- 6-4.3:B.1.e. The other leg must be straight and in line with the torso.
- 6-4.3:B.1.f. A 360° turn must be performed (not more or less than 360°).
- 6-4.3:B.1.g. This first turn may be in either direction.
- 6-4.3:B.1.h. Good balance and stability must be shown during the turn.
- 6-4.3:B.2. Tee Switch:
 - 6-4.3:B.2.a. Both legs must remain straight.
 - 6-4.3:B.2.b. Both legs must move smoothly as they cross in a scissoring motion, without moving outward nor sideways during the switch.
 - 6-4.3:B.2.c. Both legs must move at the same rate such that they arrive in the new Tee at the same time.
 - 6-4.3:B.2.d. New Tee must have the opposite leg down as the first tee.
 - 6-4.3:B.2.e. The torso must not tilt nor turn off heading during the switch.
- 6-4.3:B.3. Tee with 360° Turn:
 - 6-4.3:B.3.a. Torso is face-down.
 - 6-4.3:B.3.b. Torso must be straight, with no bend at the waist (arch is OK).
 - 6-4.3:B.3.c. The down leg must be extended straight downward, at a 90° angle to the torso.
 - 6-4.3:B.3.d. The other leg must be straight and in line with the torso.
 - 6-4.3:B.3.e. A 360° turn must be performed (not more or less than 360°), in the opposite direction as the first turn.
 - 6-4.3:B.3.f. Good balance and stability must be shown during the turn.
- 6-4.3:C. FR-13. Flip-Through Sequence: Flip-Through (3 revolutions)
 - 6-4.3:C.1. For the complete Flip-Through, the torso must roll through 360° as it turns through a 360° flat turn. The torso must be face-down at the start of the rotation, sideways when 90° of the turn are complete, back-down when 180° of the turn are complete, and on the other side when 270° of the turn are complete.
 - 6-4.3:C.2. The legs must remain straight and together.
 - 6-4.3:C.3. The head must remain facing the same direction throughout all the rotations.
 - 6-4.3:C.4. The torso must not bend at the waist any more than necessary to allow the head to remain facing the same heading.
 - 6-4.3:C.5. The rotational motion must be smooth and continuous.
 - 6-4.3:C.6. The torso must remain horizontal throughout the rotations.
 - 6-4.3:C.7. At least three (3) complete rotations must be performed.
- 6-4.3:D. FR-14. Back Half-Twist Sequence:
 - Layout Backloop, Layout Back Half-Twist Loop, Layout Frontloop
 - 6-4.3:D.1. Layout Backloop:
 - 6-4.3:D.1.a. One complete backward loop (360°) shall be performed.
 - 6-4.3:D.1.b. The torso must be straight, with legs together and in line with the torso.
 - 6-4.3:D.1.c. The loop must be around a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.
 - 6-4.3:D.1.d. The looping motion must be smooth.
 - 6-4.3:D.2. Layout Back Half-Twist Loop:
 - 6-4.3:D.2.a. Entry into the Back Half-Twist shall be smooth and continuous after the Layout Backloop.
 - 6-4.3:D.2.b. One complete loop must be performed while the twist is being executed.
 - 6-4.3:D.2.c. One complete half-twist must be performed (180° twist rotation).
 - 6-4.3:D.2.d. The twist may be in either direction.
 - 6-4.3:D.2.e. The legs must remain straight and together in the layout position.
 - 6-4.3:D.2.f. The looping movement must remain about the horizontal axis, without tilting or turning.
 - 6-4.3:D.3. Layout Frontloop:
 - 6-4.3:D.3.a. Entry into the Layout Frontloop shall be smooth and continuous after the Back Half-Twist.
 - 6-4.3:D.3.b. One complete forward loop (360°) must be performed.

- 6-4.3:D.3.c. The torso must be straight, with legs together and in line with the torso.
- 6-4.3:D.3.d. The loop must be around a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing the heading.
- 6-4.3:D.3.e. The looping motion must be smooth.

6-4.3:D.4. Camera requirements: The videographer must show the performer from his or her side at the start of the compulsory sequence, stay in place, and show the opposite side of the performer at the end of the compulsory sequence.

6-4.3:E. FR-15. Front Half-Twist Sequence:

Layout Frontloop, Layout Front Half-Twist Loop, Layout Backloop

6-4.3:E.1. Layout Frontloop:

- 6-4.3:E.1.a. One complete forward loop (360°) shall be performed.
- 6-4.3:E.1.b. The torso must be straight, with legs together and in line with the torso.
- 6-4.3:E.1.c. The loop must be around a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.
- 6-4.3:E.1.d. The looping motion must be smooth.

6-4.3:E.2. Layout Front Half-Twist Loop:

6-4.3:E.2.a. Entry into the Front Half-Twist must be smooth and continuous after the Layout Frontloop.

- 6-4.3:E.2.b. One complete loop must be performed while the twist is being executed.
- 6-4.3:E.2.c. One complete half-twist must be performed (180° twist rotation).
- 6-4.3:E.2.d. The twist may be in either direction.
- 6-4.3:E.2.e. The legs must remain straight and together in the layout position.
- 6-4.3:E.2.f. The looping movement must remain about the horizontal axis, without tilting or

turning.

6-4.3:E.3. Layout Backloop:

6-4.3:E.3.a. Entry into the Layout Backloop shall be smooth and continuous after the Front Half-Twist.

- 6-4.3:E.3.b. One complete forward loop (360°) must be performed.
- 6-4.3:E.3.c. The torso must be straight, with legs together and in line with the torso.
- 6-4.3:E.3.d. The loop must be around a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing the heading.
- 6-4.3:E.3.e. The looping motion must be smooth.

6-4.3:E.4. Camera requirements: The videographer must show the performer from his or her side at the start of the compulsory sequence, stay in place, and show the opposite side of the performer at the end of the compulsory sequence.

6-4.3:F. FR-16. Stag Loop Full Twist Sequence:

Stag Backloop, Stag Back Full Twist, Stag Backloop

6-4.3:F.1. Stag Backloop:

6-4.3:F.1.a. One complete 360° backloop rotation shall be performed.

6-4.3:F.1.b. Torso must be straight and the straight leg in line with the torso without any bend at the waist.

6-4.3:F.1.c. The loop must be about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.

6-4.3:F.1.d. The looping motion must be smooth.

6-4.3:F.1.e. The body and legs must maintain the stag position throughout the loop.

6-4.3:F.2. Stag Backloop Full Twist:

6-4.3:F.2.a. Entry must be smooth and without any stopping after the first stag backloop.

6-4.3:F.2.b. One complete stag 360° loop rotation must be performed.

6-4.3:F.2.c. One full twist must be performed within and evenly executed throughout the loop.

6-4.3:F.2.d. Torso must be straight and the straight leg in line with the torso without any bend at the waist.

6-4.3:F.2.e. The legs must maintain the stag position during the loop.

6-4.3:F.2.f. Looping movement must remain about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.

6-4.3:F.2.g. Looping motions must be smooth.

6-4.3:F.3. Stag Backloop:

- 6-4.3: F.3.a. Entry must be smooth and without any stopping after the stag back full twist.
- 6-4.3: F.3.b. One complete stag 360° backloop rotation must be performed.
- 6-4.3: F.3.c. The torso must be straight and the straight leg in line with the torso, without any bend at the waist.
- 6-4.3: F.3.d. Looping movement must remain about the horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.
- 6-4.3: F.3.e. Looping motion must be smooth.
- 6-4.3: F.3.f. The body and legs must maintain the stag position during the loop.
- 6-4.3:F.4. Camera requirements: The videographer must show the performer from his or her side at the start of the compulsory sequence, stay in place, and show the same side of the performer at the end of the compulsory sequence.
- 6-4.3:G. FR-17. Straddle Stand Pirouette:
 - Head-up Straddle Pose, Head-up Straddle Turn (360°), Head-up Straddle Pose.
 - 6-4.3:G.1. Head-up Straddle Pose:
 - 6-4.3:G.1.a. The torso must be vertical, in a head-up orientation.
 - 6-4.3:G.1.b. The legs must be in line with the torso. (when viewed from the side)
 - 6-4.3:G.1.c. The legs must be straight and straddled apart, with at least a 90° angle between them.
 - 6-4.3:G.1.d. Good stability and balance must be shown.
 - 6-4.3:G.2. Head-up Straddle Turn:
 - 6-4.3:G.2.a. The torso and leg position must not change during the turn.
 - 6-4.3:G.2.b. A single 360° turn must be performed.
 - 6-4.3:G.1.c. Good stability and balance must be maintained during the entire turn.
 - 6-4.3:G.2.d. The turn may be in either direction.
 - 6-4.3:G.2.e. The turn must be smooth.
 - 6-4.3:G.3. Head-up Straddle Pose:
 - 6-4.3:G.2.a. The torso must be vertical, in a head-up orientation.
 - 6-4.3:G.2.b. The legs must be in line with the torso. (when viewed from the side)
 - 6-4.3:G.2.c. The legs must be straight and straddled apart, with at least a 90° angle between them.
 - 6-4.3:G.2.d. Good stability and balance must be shown.
- 6-4.3:H. FR-18. Back Tee Switch Sequence:
 - Back Tee, Turn 360°, Back Tee Switch, Back Tee, Turn 360° (in opposite direction as the first turn)
 - 6-4.3:H.1. Back Tee with 360° Turn:
 - 6-4.3:H.1.a. The torso is back-down.
 - 6-4.3:H.1.b. The torso must be straight, with no bend at the waist (arch is OK).
 - 6-4.3:H.1.c. One leg must be extended straight upward, at a 90° angle to the torso.
 - 6-4.3:H.1.d. Either leg may be the up leg.
 - 6-4.3:H.1.e. The other leg must be straight and in line with the torso.
 - 6-4.3:H.1.f. A 360° turn must be performed (not more or less than 360°).
 - 6-4.3:H.1.g. This first turn may be in either direction.
 - 6-4.3:H.1.h. Good balance and stability must be shown during the turn.
 - 6-4.3:H.2. Back Tee Switch:
 - 6-4.3:H.2.a. Both legs must remain straight.
 - 6-4.3:H.2.b. Both legs must move smoothly as they cross in a scissoring motion, without moving outward nor sideways during the switch.
 - 6-4.3:H.2.c. Both legs must move at the same rate such that they arrive in the new Back Tee at the same time.
 - 6-4.3:H.2.d. The new Back Tee must have the opposite leg up as the first back tee.
 - 6-4.3:H.2.e. The torso must not tilt nor turn off heading during the switch.
 - 6-4.3:H.3. Back Tee with 360° Turn:
 - 6-4.3:H.3.a. The torso is back-down.
 - 6-4.3:H.3.b. The torso must be straight, with no bend at the waist (arch is OK).

- 6-4.3:H.3.c. One leg must be extended straight upward, at a 90° angle to the torso.
 - 6-4.3:H.3.d. The other leg must be straight and in line with the torso.
 - 6-4.3:H.3.e. A 360° turn must be performed (not more or less than 360°), in the opposite direction as the first turn.
 - 6-4.3:H.3.f. Good balance and stability must be shown during the turn.
 - 6-4.3:I. FR-19. Pinwheel Spin:
 - 6-4.3:I.1. Pinwheel Position:
 - 6-4.3:I.1.a. The body must be in a sideways orientation.
 - 6-4.3:I.1.b. Torso must be straight.
 - 6-4.3:I.1.c. The legs must be split front to back with at least a 90° angle between them.
 - 6-4.3:I.1.d. The lower leg must be forward.
 - 6-4.3:I.1.e. Both legs must be straight.
 - 6-4.3:I.1.f. The shoulders must face towards the front leg.
 - 6-4.3:I.2. Pinwheel Spin:
 - 6-4.3:I.2. a. The Pinwheel must spin with a minimum of three (3) revolutions performed within five (5) seconds from the start of the first revolution (more revolutions may be performed).
 - 6-4.3:I.2. b. The spin direction must be with the forward leg leading and torso rotating toward the back.
 - 6-4.3:I.2. c. The Body must not tilt or wobble during the spins.
- 6-4.3:J. FR-20. Back Tracking Sequence: Back Tracking
 - 6-4.3:J.1. Back Tracking:
 - 6-4.3:J.1.a. The performer must start from a V-Seat Position with the seat downward and the feet pointing towards the camera.
 - 6-4.3:J.1.b. The performer must change into a back tracking position and start moving horizontally away from the videographer, who must remain in place.
 - 6-4.3:J.1.c. The torso is back-down and straight.
 - 6-4.3:J.1.d. The legs must be together with the toes pointed.
 - 6-4.3:J.1.e. The head is tilted back looking in the direction of travel and the arms are by the side, parallel with the torso.
 - 6-4.3:J.1.f. The direction of tracking is toward the performer's head.
 - 6-4.3:J.1.g. Tracking must be maintained for a minimum of three (3) seconds.
 - 6-4.3:J.1.h. At completion of track, the performer must stop and perform a 180° turn in a V-Seat position.
 - 6-4.3:J.1.i. The performer back tracks towards the videographer, who must remain in place.
 - 6-4.3:J.1.j. Tracking must be maintained until the performer is near the videographer.
 - 6-4.3:J.1.k. The performer must stop and perform a 180° turn in a V-Seat.
 - 6-4.3:J.1.g. The performer must finish in a V-Seat with the seat downward and the feet pointing toward the camera.

Attachment G
SCM Section 6-5
Changes
U.S National
Artistic Events
Freelying, Freestyle, and Skysurfing
Championships Competition Rules

6-5: SKYSURFING COMPULSORY MOVES: PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS AND JUDGING CRITERIA

6-5.1: GENERAL - SK-1, SK-2, SK-3, SK-4, SK-5, SK-8, SK-9, SK-10, SK-11, SK-12, SK-13, SK-14, SK-15, SK-16, SK-17, SK-18, SK-19, and SK-20 must have a static start and a static stop. SK-7 must have a static start.

6-5.2: SEQUENCES FOR SKYSURFING OPEN

6-5.2:A. SK-1. BBF Layout Loop Twist Sequence:

Layout **Backloop**, Layout **Back** Half Twist, Layout **Front** Full Twist

6-5.2:A.1. **Layout Backloop:**

6-5.2:A.1.a. Start shall be from a layout position in the head-up orientation.

6-5.2:A.1.b. One complete **layout 360° backloop** rotation must be performed.

6-5.2:A.1.c. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso without any bend at the waist.

6-5.2:A.1.d. Loop must be about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.

6-5.2:A.1.e. Looping motion must be smooth.

6-5.2:A.2. **Layout Back** Half Twist:

6-5.2:A.2.a. Entry into the **Layout Back** Half Twist must be smooth and without any stopping after the first **Layout Backloop**.

6-5.2:A.2.b. One complete **layout 360° loop** rotation must be performed.

6-5.2:A.2.c. One half twist must be performed within and evenly executed throughout the loop.

6-5.2:A.2.d. Torso must be straight and legs in line with torso, without any bend at the waist.

6-5.2:A.2.e. Looping movement must remain about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.

6-5.2:A.2.f. Looping motion must be smooth.

6-5.2:A.3. **Layout Front** Full Twist:

6-5.2:A.3.a. One complete **layout 360° loop** rotation must be performed.

6-5.2:A.3.b. One full twist must be performed within and evenly executed throughout the loop.

6-5.2:A.3.c. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso, without any bend at the waist.

6-5.2:A.3.d. Looping movement must remain about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.

6-5.2:A.3.e. Looping motion must be smooth.

6-5.2:A.4. Camera requirements: The videographer must show the performer from his/her front at the start of the compulsory sequence, stay in place, and show the back of the performer at the end of the compulsory sequence.

6-5.2:B. SK-2. Tracking Back Loop Sequence: Tracking, Back Layout Loop

6-5.2:B.1. Tracking:

6-5.2:B.1.a. The performer shall start from a layout position in a head-up orientation, with his back facing the camera.

6-5.2:B.1.b. The performer must change into a tracking position and start moving horizontally away from the videographer, who must remain in place.

6-5.2:B.1.c. Tracking must be maintained a minimum of three (3) seconds.

6-5.2:B.1.d. At completion of track, the performer must stop and perform a 180° turn.

6-5.2:B.1.e. The performer tracks towards the videographer, who must remain in place.

6-5.2:B.1.f. Tracking must be maintained until the performer is near the videographer.
6-5.2:B.1.g. The performer must finish in a head-up orientation, in layout position, facing the camera.

6-5.2:B.2. Layout Backloop:

6-5.2:B.2.a. The **Layout Backloop** should be performed close to the videographer with his front facing the camera.

6-5.2:B.2.b. One **Layout Backloop** must be performed, ending in a head-up orientation.

6-5.2:B.2.c. Legs must remain straight during the loop.

6-5.2:B.2.d. Looping movement must remain about a horizontal axis without tilting or changing heading.

6-5.2:C. SK-3. Helicopter Sequence:

Head-down Layout Spin (Helicopter)

6-5.2:C.1. Head-down Layout Spin (Helicopter):

6-5.2:C.1.a. Entry into the helicopter can be from any other position and/or orientation.

6-5.2:C.1.b. A static layout position in a **head-down** orientation must be shown before starting the spin.

6-5.2:C.1.c. Torso must stay vertical and head-down, and not tilt or wobble during the spins.

6-5.2:C.1.d. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso without any bend at the waist.

6-5.2:C.1.e. The helicopter must spin rapidly, with a minimum of five (5) revolutions performed within five (5) seconds from the start of the first revolution (more revolutions may be performed).

6-5.2:C.1.f. The spin must be performed in the direction of the forward foot on the surfboard.

6-5.2:C.1.g. Good stability and balance must be maintained during the spins.

6-5.2:C.1.h. Spin must stop within one (1) revolution, without tilting or wobbling.

6-5.2:D. SK-4. Track Orbit:

6-5.2:D.1. Track Position: A track position with the board vertical must be demonstrated prior to starting the rotation.

6-5.2:D.2. Turn:

6-5.2:D.2.a. The performer must make a 360° turn.

6-5.2:D.2.b. The turn can be in either direction.

6-5.2:D.2.c. The turning motion must be smooth.

6-5.2:D.3. Camera Requirements:

6-5.2:D.3.a. At the start, the videographer must show the front of the performer (face to face).

6-5.2:D.3.b. The videographer must make a full 360° orbit around the performer (without changing the distance between team members during the orbit).

6-5.2:D.3.c. The videographer must orbit in the opposite direction as the turning direction of the performer.

6-5.2:D.3.d. The movement must be synchronous, both the performer and videographer ending at the same position where they started. (The performer and videographer will come face to face twice, excluding the start.)

6-5.2:D.3.e. When the videographer and performer come face-to-face for the first time (180° into the turn), the videographer must invert **the orientation of the video image (e.g. from an upside-down video image to an upright video image or an upright video image to an upside-down video image) and continue in the same orbiting direction as started. (i.e. the same direction as if the team were viewed from above)**

6-5.2:D.3.f. Orbiting motion must be smooth.

6-5.2:E. SK-5. **Synchronized Barrels** Sequence:

Opposing Layout Cartwheels with synchronized **Camera Rolls**

6-5.2:E.1. Layout **Cartwheel**

6-5.2:E.1.a. The **Layout Cartwheel** shall be performed close to the videographer with the performer's front facing the camera during the **cartwheel**.

6-5.2:E.1.b. One **complete 360° sideways rotation** must be performed, starting and ending in a head-up orientation.

- 6-5.2:E.1.c. Legs must remain straight during the loop.
- 6-5.2:E.1.d. **Cartwheeling** movement must remain about a horizontal axis (through the performer's front to back), without tilting or changing heading.
- 6-5.2:E.2. Camera requirements
 - 6-5.2:E.2.a. The videographer must show the front of the performer (face to face).
 - 6-5.2:E.2.b. The videographer must perform a synchronized **camera roll** with the performer, showing an image as if the performer remains static with only the background moving.
 - 6-5.2:E.3. Layout **Cartwheel** (opposite direction) Second layout **cartwheel** must be performed in the opposite direction with the same performance criteria as the first, including the videographer.
 - 6-5.2:E.4. Camera requirements
 - 6-5.2:E.4.a. The videographer must show the front of the performer (face to face).
 - 6-5.2:E.4.b. The videographer must perform a synchronized **camera roll** with the performer, showing an image as if the performer remains static with only the background moving.
- 6-5.2:F. SK-6. Body **Rolling Spin** Sequence:
 - 6-5.2:F.1. Body Spin **and Body Rolling Spin**:
 - 6-5.2:F.1.a. The performer must be in a horizontal plane (**face-down**).
 - 6-5.2:F.1.b. The performer must make one (1) turn around the vertical axis.
 - 6-5.2:F.1.c. The performer must make two (2) complete 360° turns while performing the barrel rolls.
 - 6-5.2:F.1.d. Three (3) body rolls must performed within the two (2) turns.
 - 6-5.2:F.1.e. The turning motion must be smooth.
 - 6-5.2:F.1.f. Legs must remain straight and in line with the torso.
 - 6-5.2:F.1.g. Rolling movement must remain about the horizontal axis without tilting or wobbling.
 - 6-5.2:F.2. Camera requirements: The videographer must be above the horizontal plane of the performer.
- 6-5.2:G. SK-7. Sit Spin:
 - 6-5.2:G.1. Sit Spin:
 - 6-5.2:G.1.a. Entry into the sit position must be from a layout position in a head-up orientation.
 - 6-5.2:G.1.b. The sit spin must be performed in a **back-down** orientation.
 - 6-5.2:G.1.c. The torso must be nearly horizontal in a **back-down** orientation.
 - 6-5.2:G.1.d. One thigh must be nearly vertical; the other thigh is more in line with the surfboard.
 - 6-5.2:G.1.e. The buttocks must remain in contact the surfboard during the revolutions.
 - 6-5.2:G.1.f. The sit spin must spin rapidly, with at least five (5) revolutions performed within five (5) seconds from the start of the first revolution (more revolutions may be performed).
 - 6-5.2:G.1.g. The spin must be performed in the direction of the forward foot on the surfboard.
 - 6-5.2:G.1.h. The body must stay in line and not tilt or wobble during the spins.
 - 6-5.2:G.1.i. No handgrip may be taken on the board.
 - 6-5.2:G.2. Camera requirements: The videographer must be in the same horizontal plane as the performer during this sequence.
- 6-5.2:H. SK-8. **Barrel Full** Twist Sequence:
 - 6-5.2:H.1. Layout **Cartwheel** Full Twist
 - 6-5.2:H.1.a. Start shall be from a layout position in the head-up orientation.
 - 6-5.2:H.1.b. **One** complete **layout 360° sideways rotation** must be performed, ending in a head-up orientation.
 - 6-5.2:H.1.c. One full twist must be performed within and evenly executed throughout the **cartwheel**.
 - 6-5.2:H.1.d. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso, without any bend at the waist.
 - 6-5.2:H.1.e. Legs must remain straight throughout the loop.
 - 6-5.2:H.1.f. **Cartwheeling** movement must remain about the horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.
 - 6-5.2:H.1.g. **Cartwheeling** motion must be smooth.
- 6-5.2:I. SK-9. **Layout Front One and Half** Twist Sequence:

Layout **Frontloop**, Layout **Front** One and Half Twist, Layout **Backloop**

6-5.2:I.1. Layout **Frontloop**:

6-5.2:I.1.a. Start shall be from a layout position in a head-up orientation.

6-5.2:I.1.b. One complete **layout 360° frontloop** rotation must be performed.

6-5.2:I.1.c. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso without any bend at the waist.

6-5.2:I.1.d. Loop must be about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.

6-5.2:I.1.e. Looping motion must be smooth.

6-5.2:I.2. **Layout Front** One and Half Twist:

6-5.2:I.2.a. Entry into the **Layout Front** One and Half Twist must be smooth and without any stopping after the first Layout **Frontloop**.

6-5.2:I.2.b. One complete **layout 360° loop** rotation must be performed.

6-5.2:I.2.c. One and half twist must be performed within and evenly executed throughout the loop.

6-5.2:I.2.d. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso, without any bend at the waist.

6-5.2:I.2.e. Looping movement must remain about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.

6-5.2:I.2.f. Looping motion must be smooth.

6-5.2:I.3. Layout **Backloop**:

6-5.2:I.3.a. One complete **layout 360° loop** rotation must be performed.

6-5.2:I.3.b. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso, without any bend at the waist.

6-5.2:I.3.c. Looping movement must remain about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.

6-5.2:I.3.d. Looping motion must be smooth.

6-5.2:I.4. Camera requirements: The videographer must show the performer from his/her front at the start of the compulsory sequence, stay in place, and show the back of the performer at the end of the compulsory sequence.

6-5.2:J. SK-10. Full Eagle Sequence:

6-5.2:J.1. Eagle start position: The performer is in a head-down orientation. The board may be in any position in order to perform the compulsory sequence.

6-5.2:J.2. Camera requirements: **The video image is upright with the sky at the top and the ground at the bottom of the frame.**

6-5.2:J.3. Full Eagle, first half:

6-5.2:J.3.a. The performer, who is head-down, goes below **and underneath the videographer passing through the back-down orientation, the videographer** goes simultaneously over of the performer, so that both team members end up in opposite positions than they originally started.

6-5.2:J.3.b. The rotation should be performed as one continuous movement.

6-5.2:J.4. Full Eagle, second half:

6-5.2:J.4.a. The performer, now in a stand-up orientation, goes over the videographer, the videographer, now **showing an upside-down video image**, goes simultaneously below **and underneath the performer temporarily showing a video image with the sky behind the performer**, so that both team members end up in their respective starting positions.

6-5.2:J.4.b. The rotation should be performed as one continuous movement.

6-5.2:J.5. Camera requirements:

6-5.2:J.5.a. The videographer must show performer from his/her front.

6-5.2:J.5.b. The same distance between performer and the videographer should be maintained during the whole sequence.

6-5.2:J.5.c. The performer should nearly fill the video frame.

6-5.3: SEQUENCES FOR SKYSURFING INTERMEDIATE

6-5.3.A. SK-11. FB Sequence: Layout Frontloop - Layout Backloop

6-5.3.A.1. Layout Frontloop:

6-5.3.A.1.a. Start must be from a layout position in a head-up orientation.

- 6-5.3.A.1.b. One complete layout 360° frontloop rotation must be performed.
- 6-5.3.A.1.c. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso without any bend at the waist.
- 6-5.3.A.1.d. Loop must be about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.
- 6-5.3.A.1.e. Looping motion must be smooth.
- 6-5.3.A.2. The pause between the two loops must be as brief as possible.
- 6-5.3.A.3. Layout Backloop:
 - 6-5.3.A.3.a. Start must be from a layout position in head-up orientation.
 - 6-5.3.A.3.b. One complete layout 360° backloop rotation must be performed.
 - 6-5.3.A.3.c. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso without any bend at the waist.
 - 6-5.3.A.3.d. Loop must be about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.
 - 6-5.3.A.3.e. Looping motion must be smooth.
- 6-5.3.A.4. Camera requirements: The videographer must show the performer from his or her side at the start of the compulsory sequence, stay in place, and show the same side of the performer at the end of the compulsory sequence.
- 6-5.3.B. SK-12. Tracking Sequence: Tracking away and returning
 - 6-5.3.B.1. Tracking:
 - 6-5.3.B.1.a. The performer must start from a layout position in a head-up orientation, with his back facing the camera.
 - 6-5.3.B.1.b. The performer must change into a tracking position and start moving horizontally away from the videographer, who must remain in place.
 - 6-5.3.B.1.c. Tracking must be maintained a minimum of three (3) seconds.
 - 6-5.3.B.1.d. At completion of track, the performer must stop and perform a 180° turn.
 - 6-5.3.B.1.e. The performer tracks towards the videographer, who must remain in place.
 - 6-5.3.B.1.f. Tracking must be maintained until the performer is near the videographer.
 - 6-5.3.B.1.g. The performer must finish in a head-up orientation, in layout position, facing the camera.
- 6-5.3.C. SK-13. Barrel Sequence: One 360° Barrel
 - 6-5.3.C.1. Layout Cartwheel
 - 6-5.3.C.1.a. The layout cartwheel must be performed close to the videographer with the performer's front facing the camera during the cartwheel.
 - 6-5.3.C.1.b. One complete 360° sideways rotation must be performed, starting and ending in a head-up orientation.
 - 6-5.3.C.1.c. Legs must remain straight during the loop.
 - 6-5.3.C.1.d. Cartwheeling movement must remain about a horizontal axis (through the performer's front to back), without tilting or changing heading.
 - 6-5.3.C.2. Camera requirements: The videographer must show the front of the performer (face to face).
- 6-5.3.D. SK-14. Pirouette Sequence: Head-up Layout Spin
 - 6-5.3.D.1. Head-up Layout Spin (Pirouettes):
 - 6-5.3.D.1.a. A static layout position in a head-up orientation must be shown before starting the spin.
 - 6-5.3.D.1.b. Torso must stay vertical and head-up, and not tilt or wobble during the spins.
 - 6-5.3.D.1.c. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso without any bend at the waist.
 - 6-5.3.D.1.d. The pirouettes must spin, with a minimum of five (5) revolutions performed within five (5) seconds from the start of the first revolution (more revolutions may be performed).
 - 6-5.3.D.1.e. Good stability and balance must be maintained during the spins.
 - 6-5.3.D.1.f. Spin must stop within one (1) revolution, without tilting or wobbling.
- 6-5.3.E. SK-15. FF Layout Loop Twist Sequence:
 - Layout Frontloop - Layout Front Half Twist
 - 6-5.3.E.1. Layout Frontloop:
 - 6-5.3.E.1.a. Start must be from a layout position in a head-up orientation.
 - 6-5.3.E.1.b. One complete layout 360° frontloop rotation must be performed.

6-5.3.E.1.c. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso without any bend at the waist.

6-5.3.E.1.d. Loop must be about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.

6-5.3.E.1.e. Looping motion must be smooth.

6-5.3.E.2. Layout Front Half Twist:

6-5.3.E.2.a. Entry must be smooth and without any stopping after the first layout frontloop.

6-5.3.E.2.b. One complete layout 360° loop rotation must be performed.

6-5.3.E.2.c. One half twist must be performed within and evenly executed throughout the loop.

6-5.3.E.2.d. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso, without any bend at the waist.

6-5.3.E.2.e. Looping movement must remain about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing

heading.

6-5.3.E.2.f. Looping motion must be smooth.

6-5.3.E.3. Camera requirements: The videographer must show the performer from his or her side at the start of the compulsory sequence, stay in place, and show the opposite side of the performer at the end of the compulsory sequence.

6-5.3.F. SK-16. BB Layout Loop Twist Sequence:

Layout Backloop - Layout Back Half Twist

6-5.3.F.1. Layout Backloop:

6-5.3.F.1.a. Start must be from a layout position in head-up orientation.

6-5.3.F.1.b. One complete layout 360° backloop rotation must be performed.

6-5.3.F.1.c. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso without any bend at the waist.

6-5.3.F.1.d. Loop must be about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing heading.

6-5.3.F.1.e. Looping motion must be smooth.

6-5.3.F.2. Layout Back Half Twist:

6-5.3.F.2.a. Entry into the layout back half twist must be smooth and without any stopping after the first layout backloop.

6-5.3.F.2.b. One complete layout 360° loop rotation must be performed.

6-5.3.F.2.c. One half twist must be performed within and evenly executed throughout the loop.

6-5.3.F.2.d. Torso must be straight and legs in line with torso, without any bend at the waist.

6-5.3.F.2.e. Looping movement must remain about a horizontal axis, without tilting or changing

heading.

6-5.3.F.2.f. Looping motion must be smooth.

6-5.3.F.3. Camera requirements: The videographer must show the performer from his or her front at the start of the compulsory sequence, stay in place, and show the back of the performer at the end of the compulsory sequence.

6-5.3.G. SK-17. The Hang:

Head-down Layout Pose

6-5.3.G.1. Head-down Layout Pose:

6-5.3.G.1.a. Entry into the hang can be from any other position and/or orientation.

6-5.3.G.1.b. A static layout position in a head-down orientation must be shown for a minimum of five (5) seconds.

6-5.3.G.1.c. Torso must stay vertical and head-down, and not tilt or wobble during the hang.

6-5.3.G.1.d. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso without any bend at the waist.

6-5.3.H. SK-18. Vertical Flying Sequence:

Standup position with videographer flying over top - Pirouettes

6-5.3.H.1. Head-up Layout Position (Standup) and Pirouettes:

6-5.3.H.1.a. A static layout position in a head-up orientation must be shown before the orbiting begins.

6-5.3.H.1.b. Torso must stay vertical and head-up, and not tilt or wobble.

6-5.3.H.1.c. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso without any bend at the waist.

6-5.3.H.1.d. The standup must turn 180° as the videographer flies over the performer to the opposite side.

6-5.3.H.1.e. After a stationary stop, the performer performs pirouettes for a minimum of three (3) seconds.

6-5.3.H.2. Camera requirements: The videographer flies over the performer, turning 180° synchronous with the performer, who is also turning 180°, and ends on the opposite side with the video image in the same orientation as the starting position.

6-5.3.I. SK-19. Synchronized Barrels Sequence:

One 360° Barrel - One 360° Barrel with Synchronized Camera Roll

6-5.3.I.1. Layout Cartwheels

6-5.3.I.1.a. The layout cartwheels must be performed close to the videographer with the performer's front facing the camera during the cartwheel.

6-5.3.I.1.b. Two complete 360° sideways rotations must be performed, starting and ending in a head-up orientation.

6-5.3.I.1.c. Legs must remain straight during the loop.

6-5.3.I.1.d. Cartwheeling movement must remain about a horizontal axis (through the performer's front to back), without tilting or changing heading.

6-5.3.I.2. Camera requirements

6-5.3.I.2.a. The videographer must show the front of the performer (face to face).

6-5.3.I.2.b. During the second barrel, the videographer must perform a synchronized camera roll with the performer, showing an image as if the performer remains static with only the background moving.

6-5.3.J. SK-20. Orbiting sequence:

Standup position with videographer orbiting

6-5.3.J.1. Head-up Layout Position (Standup):

6-5.3.J.1.a. A static layout position in a head-up orientation must be shown before the orbiting begins.

6-5.3.J.1.b. Torso must stay vertical and head-up, and not tilt or wobble.

6-5.3.J.1.c. Torso must be straight and legs in line with the torso without any bend at the waist.

6-5.3.J.1.d. The standup must rotate so that chest remains facing the videographer during the orbiting.

6-5.3.J.2. Camera requirements: The videographer must be level with the performer and orbit around the performer (who is standing) for a minimum of 360°.

Attachment H
SCM Section 6-6
Changes
U.S National
Artistic Events
Freeflying, Freestyle, and Skysurfing
Championships Competition Rules

6-6: ARTISTIC EVENTS JUDGING AND SCORING PROCEDURES

6-6.1: COMPULSORY ROUTINE FREESTYLE SKYDIVING & SKYSURFING

6-6.1:A. Scoring

6-6.1:A.1. During the Compulsory Routine, judges give a score for the performer between 0 and 10, up to one decimal point, for each of the four (4) compulsory sequences, using the following guidelines;

Performer

10 points: **Compulsory sequence** performed flawlessly.

8 points: Some minor breaks in form (toes not pointed-freestyle skydiving only) knees bent, finish slightly off heading, slight wobble, etc.)

5 points: Mistakes (about 45° off heading, wobble, not enough rotations, etc.)

3 points: Major mistakes (about 90° off heading, major wobble, not enough rotations, etc.)

0 points: **Compulsory sequence** not identifiable.

6-6.1:A.2. During the Compulsory Routine, judges give a score for the videographer between 0 and 10, up to one decimal point, for the compulsory components including camera requirements of the whole jump, using the following guidelines:

Videographer

10 points: Flawless camera work: stable image, no loss of image or focus, correct distance at all times.

8 points: Momentary loss of image, framing, or focus; occasional distance errors.

5 points: Loss of image, framing, or focus, or incorrect distance for no more than about 20% of the working time.

3 points: Inferior picture for about 50% or more of the working time.

0 points Unsuitable image.

6-6.1:A.3. Any move performed, not included in the drawn order for that particular compulsory round, will not receive a score. **During a Compulsory Round, any of the four (4) drawn compulsory sequences that is omitted or performed after a compulsory sequence that should come later shall receive the minimum score.**

6-6.1:A.4. **A team's first attempt to perform a specific compulsory sequence during a Compulsory Round is the attempt that shall be judged.**

6-6.2: FREE ROUTINE FREESTYLE SKYDIVING & SKYSURFING

6-6.2:A. Judges give each of the judging criteria a score, between 0 and 10, up to one decimal point using the following guidelines.

6-6.2:A.1. Difficulty

a. Difficulty is the total amount of difficulty of all skills, style, moves, and transitions of the performer and the videographer combined.

b. The following guidelines can be used:

10 points: Routine is composed of very difficult moves only.

8 points: Routine is mostly composed of difficult moves.

5 points: Routine is mostly composed of moderately difficult moves.

3 points: Routine is mostly composed of easy moves.

0 points: Routine lacks any move with a difficulty value.

6-6.2:A.2. Execution

10 points: Routine is performed flawlessly with no noticeable mistakes.

8 points: Routine is flawless except for one major mistake or several minor mistakes or breaks in form.

5 points: Routine has a couple major mistakes and/or is performed mostly in poor form with several minor mistakes.

3 points: Routine is plagued with mistakes and poor form.

0 points: Virtually nothing is performed correctly.

6-6.2:A.3. Artistic

6-6.2:A.3.a. The following criteria should be taken into consideration for scoring:

6-6.2:A.3.a.(1) The routine shows a definite beginning, a good use of working time, and a definite ending.

6-6.2:A.3.a.(2) The routine shows a wide variety of skills.

6-6.2:A.3.a.(3) There is a high level of creativity in the way of new moves, original choreography and new twists on old moves.

6-6.2:A.3.a.(4) The routine shows interactive camera work that adds to the visual appeal.

6-6.2:A.3.a.(5) The routine is enjoyable and aesthetically pleasing to watch.

6-6.2:A.4. Camera

6-6.2:A.4.a. The following criteria should be taken into consideration for scoring:

6-6.2:A.4.a.(1) There is constantly a smooth and stable image on screen.

6-6.2:A.4.a.(2) The performer is always in frame.

6-6.2:A.4.a.(3) A variety of camera angles is used with attention paid to the sun.

6-6.2:A.4.a.(4) Interactive moves are executed with the performer.

6-6.2:A.4.a.(5) Originality (to be given credit only if effective).

6-6.3: COMPULSORY ROUTINE FREEFLYING

6-6.3:A. During the Compulsory Routine (Round 2), judges give a score for the performers between 0 and 10 expressed as a number up to one decimal point, for each of the four (4) compulsory sequences, using the following guidelines.

10 points: **Compulsory sequence** performed flawlessly with proper proximity and control.

8 points: Some minor mistakes (slight differences in proximity or levels, slightly off heading, etc.)

5 points: Mistakes (moderate differences in proximity of levels, wobbling, etc.)

3 points: Major mistakes (major differences in proximity of levels, major wobbling, long time needed to come together, etc.)

0 points: **Compulsory sequence** not identifiable.

6-6.3:B. Complete separation must be shown between each Compulsory Sequence.

6-6.3:C. For a Compulsory Routine, any move performed, not included in the draw for that particular Compulsory Round, will not receive a score. **During a Compulsory Round, any of the four (4) drawn compulsory sequences that is omitted or performed after a compulsory sequence that should come later shall receive the minimum score.**

6-6.3:D. **A team's first attempt to perform a specific compulsory sequence during a Compulsory Round is the attempt that shall be judged.**

6-6.4: SPEED ROUTINE FREEFLYING

6-6.4:A. Scoring Sequence: a random Compulsory Sequence which is correctly performed in the drawn order and which, apart from the first formation after exit, must be preceded by a correctly performed total separation.

6-6.4:B. Each correctly performed Compulsory Sequence will receive one (1) point within the allotted working time. Teams may continue scoring by continually repeating the drawn Compulsory Sequences.

6-6.4:C. Any incorrectly performed or non judge-able Compulsory Sequence will receive a score of zero (0) points.

6-6.4:D. Failure to meet the requirement of total separation will lead to a deduction of one (1) point.

6-6.4:E. An omitted Compulsory Sequence will lead to a deduction of one (1) point.

6-6.4:F. The minimum score for this Compulsory Round is zero (0) points.

6-6.4:G. If a maneuver that is not one of the five (5) drawn sequences is performed, it is ignored - it does not result in any addition or subtraction to the score, and has no effect on what sequence shall be performed next. (Such a maneuver is detrimental to the total score only in that it wastes valuable working time.)

6-6.4:H. It is the responsibility of the performers to clearly present the correctly performed compulsory sequences to the videographer.

6-6.5: FREE ROUTINE FREEFLYING

6-6.5:A. Judges give the following judging criteria a score between 0 and 10, expressed as a number up to one decimal point, taking into account the following guidelines;

6-6.5:A.1. Technical:

6-6.5:A.1.a. Difficulty: The degree of difficulty of all moves and transitions of the jump.

6-6.5:A.1.b. Movement Skills: Ability to move vertical, horizontal, and multiple rotations in a **face-down**, back-down, sideways, head-up and/or **head-down orientation** or any other possible orientation.

6-6.5:A.1.c. Precision, Control: Ability of the performers to demonstrate body control skill or series of skills.

6-6.5:A.1.d. Teamwork: The ability to combine technical skills of the performers to stay within close proximity of each other throughout the routine and/or create complex effects of movement.

6-6.5:A.1.e. examples for technical:

6-6.5:A.1.e.(1) The performers maintain proper proximity throughout moves.

6-6.5:A.1.e.(2) All flying surfaces are used (i.e., **belly**, back, head-up, head-down, sideways, diagonal).

6-6.5:A.1.e.(3) A constant interaction and teamwork is displayed.

6-6.5:A.1.e.(4) The routine shows a wide variety of skills.

6-6.5:A.2. Presentation:

6-6.5:A.2.a. Visual Excitement: Routine should hold the viewer's attention throughout, dynamic variety, entertaining without being unnecessary.

6-6.5:A.2.b. Originality: Creative choreography in variety.

6-6.5:A.2.c. Composition: A balanced, well-composed, dynamic, interactive video image that uses a variety of photographic techniques that makes the routine interesting to view.

6-6.5:A.2.d. Teamwork: Routines that demonstrate combined skills of all three team members.

6-6.5:A.2.e. examples for presentation:

6-6.5:A.2.e.(1) A good use of available landmarks, clouds, and/or lighting to enhance video.

6-6.5:A.2.e.(2) The routine has a definite beginning, good use of working time, and definite ending.

6-6.5:A.2.e.(3) The routine has a nice flow. There is a high level of creativity in the way of new moves, original choreography, and new twists on old moves.

6-6.5:A.2.e.(4) The routine is enjoyable and aesthetically pleasing to watch.

6-6.6: JUDGING RULES

6-6.6:A. For all events, the score for each round (except for the Speed Round in Freestyle) is calculated by discarding the highest and lowest judges' scores of each judging criteria and taking an average of the remaining three (3) scores.

6-6.6:B. The calculation of the official score shall be completed as follows:

6-6.6:B.1. Compulsory round, Freestyle Skydiving & Skysurfing: For each judging criteria, the average score shall be calculated by adding the three (3) judges' scores and dividing by three (3) with no rounding applied. The average scores of all five (5) judging criteria will be added, and the result will be divided by five (5) and rounded to the first decimal place.

6-6.6:B.2. Free round, Freestyle Skydiving & Skysurfing: For each of the judging criteria, Difficulty, Execution, Artistic, and Camera, the average score shall be calculated by adding the three (3) judges' scores and dividing by three (3) with no rounding applied. The average scores for the four (4) criteria will be added and the result will be divided by four (4) and rounded to the first decimal place.

6-6.6:B.3. Compulsory round, Freestyle: For each compulsory sequence, the average score shall be calculated by adding the three (3) judges' scores and dividing by three (3) with no rounding applied. The average scores of all four (4) compulsory sequences will be added, and the result will be divided by four (4) and rounded to the first decimal place.

6-6.6:B.4. Free round, Freestyle: For each judging criteria, Technical and Presentation, the average score shall be calculated by adding the three (3) judges' scores and dividing by three (3) with no rounding applied. The average scores for the two (2) criteria will be added, and the result will be divided by two (2) and rounded to the first decimal place.

6-6.6:B.5. Speed Round Freestyle: The score for the round is calculated in two phases. First, points can only be given if scored by a majority of the judges. This is the raw score for the team. Once the raw scores for all teams are known for Round 5, each team's score for the round is calculated by dividing their raw average score by the highest raw average score achieved by any team for the round, and then multiplied by ten and rounded to one decimal place.

6-6.6:C. Rounding must be done as follows: The final score for each round shall be rounded to one decimal place by first dropping any digits after the first decimal place, and then adding one-tenth (0.1) if the second decimal place (first dropped digit) is five (5) or larger.

**Attachment I
SCM Section 6-7
Changes
U.S National
Artistic Events
Freelying, Freestyle, and Skysurfing
Championships Competition Rules**

6-7: ARTISTIC EVENTS: DIFFICULTY

6-7.1: GENERAL - **These described difficulty criteria are provided as optional guidelines intended to help the judges in their duties and to help competitors understand how the concept of difficulty may be evaluated in competition. The actual interpretation of difficulty may vary from competition to competition.** “Difficulty” is the combined result of several factors. Moves are classified from very easy to very difficult. The overall performance of the jumps (poses, moves and transitions) counts for difficulty.

6-7.2: DIFFICULTY FACTORS

In general difficulty factors are:

<u>Easy</u>	<u>Difficult</u>
Large support base	Small support base
Rotations on one (1) axis	Rotations on more than one (1) axis (in which use of three axes is more difficult than use of two (2) axes)
Transitions between moves with the same axes	Transitions between moves with different axes
Intermittent action	Continuous action
Single spins in loops	Multiple spins in loops
Single moves	Consecutive moves
Body position not kept during the movement	Ideal body position maintained throughout movement
Stopping gradually	Abrupt stop to movement
Little control	Looks good
Rapid control movements	Slow movements of control surfaces
Lack of precision	Highly controlled
No direction change	Reversal of direction
Lack of synchronization with videographer	Moves synchronized with videographer
Pauses between moves	Smooth transitions into next move
For spinning skysurfing moves, keeping the board in the line of the body (head to tail axis)	For spinning skysurfing moves, placing the board from outside the line of the body (head to tail axis) to in the line of the body. (eg. Helicopter to Henhouse)
No board grabs	Board grabs

6-7.3 GRADING EXAMPLES:

- A. According to this list of difficulty factors, the following are examples only of the grading.
- B. No stops are allowed between (part of) twists, or these parts will be valued as single twisting moves.
- C. For convenience sake, the difficulty factor does NOT include any performance of the videographer.

<u>Freestyle Skydiving</u>				
		moderate		

very easy	Easy		difficult	very difficult
F/B tuck loop F/B LO loop	F/B LO 0.5 twist	F/B LO 1 twist, Side LO, Side LO 0.5 twist	F/B LO 1.5 twist, Side LO 1 twist, Consecutive full twists	F/B LO 2 or more twists, Side LO 1.5 or more twists, Consecutive double twists,
Straddle Standup	Straddle Headstand	Straddle Headstand Pirouette	Straddle Cartwheel, Swan (headstand with legs straight and together with a straight body)	Helicopter, Swan turn, Swan spin
Flip through		Thomas Flair		
Symmetrical head-up poses (i.e. Standup, V- Seat, Straddle Seat, Sitfly)	Compass, Stag, Daffy, Daffy switch, Daffy swivel, Daffy reverse	Compass switch, Compass swivel Compass illusion, Compass inversion	Penché	
Tee, Tee reverse, Tee switch, Tee swivel Pinwheel	Inverted* Tee, Propellor, Arabian			
		Pike backstop	Cele (continuous back loop, tuck position + at least one (1) twist in each loop)	Double Cele (continuous back loop, tuck position + double twist in each loop)
		Stag kick turns Stag spin	Helix spin, Stag one (1) twist	
	Half Eagle	Half Eagle + tricks, Full Eagle, Half Reverse Eagle	Full Reverse Eagle, Full Eagle + tricks	Half Reverse Eagle + tricks, Full Reverse Eagle + tricks

* The Inverted Tee is a Tee performed in the back-down orientation.

Skysurfing				
very easy	Easy	moderate	difficult	very difficult
F/B LO loop	F/B LO loop 0.5 twist F/B loop with tail grab	Back LO 1 twist	Back LO 1.5 twist Front LO 1 twist Consecutive full twists	Back LO 2 or more twists Front LO 1.5 or more twists Consecutive double twists
	Barrel (Side LO loop)	Barrel half Twist	Barrel full twist	Barrel 1.5 or more twists
Standup turn	Standing spin		Head-down Spins (i.e.	Torpedo, Freestyle

	Head down pose		Henhouse, Helicopter), Invisible man, Freely position	Carousel
Sit position	Sit spin		Sit spin Full twist Sit spin Carousel	Sit spin multiple Twist
Tracking	Slalom track Tracking layout loop			
			Half Reverse Eagle	Half Eagle, Full Eagle, Full Reverse Eagle, Full Eagle + tricks, Full Reverse Eagle + tricks, Tidy Bowl
	Body spin, side to the ground	Body spin, chest, or back to the ground	Bodyroll one (1) twist	Bodyroll 1.5 or more twists

Freeflying				
very easy	Easy	moderate	difficult	very difficult
	Spock	Mindwarp, Sixty-Nine		Head-to-Head
Head-up & Head-down no contact		Joker	Double Joker	
	Half Eagle	Eagle		
			Sole-to-Sole	Sole-to-Sole Rotation
		Vertical Compressed		Vertical Compressed rotations
Head-down no contact	Double Head-down Carve	Helicopter Carve		
Head-up no contact			Double Head-up Carve	
			Totem	

6-7.4 NAMES OF MOVES

A. Over-under moves of the Performer and videographer combined are at present known under different names.

B. There is even difference in the names of this moves between the Skysurfing and the Freestyle Skydiving community.

C. The Committee has chosen for the following set of names with the following criteria:

1. It is assumed the video camera is mounted in a normal (e.g. not **upside-down**) position.

a. Therefore the videographer also starts the over-under moves in a sitfly/standup position (Freestyle Skydiving) or in a belly to earth position (Skysurfing)

b. This because it is practically very difficult to incorporate the position of the videographer according to the image of the screen between jumps.

2. For description convenience all starting positions are with the Performer in a head-up orientation. However, the moves can be started from any position and orientation.

3. The “tricks” in the table are loops (layout, piked, or tucked) or barrels.

D. Names

1. Full Eagle:
 - a. The Performer is in a head-up orientation.
 - b. The Performer tracks over the videographer while performing half a front loop, maintaining visual contact with the video camera.
 - c. The Performer passes through the head-down orientation.
 - d. The rotation continues and the Performer tracks from the head-down orientation under the videographer while performing half a front loop, again maintaining visual contact with the video camera.
 - e. The videographer performs a back loop synchronous with the Performer.
 - f. The Performer and the videographer end up in the same positions where they originally started.
 - g. This whole rotation should be one continuous movement.
2. Half Eagle: A 50% section of the Full Eagle, starting and stopping point undefined.
3. Full Reverse Eagle:
 - a. The Performer is in a head-up orientation.
 - b. The Performer moves feet first under the videographer while performing half a backloop, maintaining visual contact with the video camera.
 - c. The Performer passes through the head-down orientation.
 - d. The rotation continues and the Performer moves from the head-down orientation over the videographer while performing half a backloop, again, again maintaining visual contact with the video camera.
 - e. The videographer performs a front loop synchronous with the Performer.
 - f. The Performer and the videographer end up in the same positions where they originally started.
 - g. This whole rotation should be one continuous movement.
 - h. Basically, a reverse eagle is an eagle performed feet first by the performer.
4. Half Reverse Eagle: A 50% section of the Full Eagle, starting and stopping point undefined.
5. Switch: A simultaneous change of the legs of the leg position (left to right, front to back, up to down) while maintaining the same body position and orientation.
6. Swivel:
 - a. A transition between similar positions, but on opposite legs, while keeping the legs in approximately the same place.
 - b. For example, a daffy swivel might start in a right daffy (right leg forward), and then you twist your upper body 180° over your legs, such that you end up in a left daffy, facing 180° away from where you started.
7. Illusion: An upward transition where only the orientation changes while maintaining the same body position. (for example from a tee to a compass), while holding the legs in place and rotating the torso over the legs.
8. Inversion: A downward transition where only the orientation changes while maintaining the same body position (for example from a compass to a tee), while holding the legs in place and rotating the torso over the legs.

6-7.5: Difficulty Considerations for Freeflying Routines: There will be more considerations not included in this list.

A. Moves involving loss of eye contact or awkward eye contact are more difficult. For this reason, a Foot-to-Foot is a more difficult dock than performing a handshake dock while flying head-down.

B. Vertical orbits with individual maneuvering combined are more difficult than simple vertical orbits. Also, it is more difficult for a freeflyer to move in the direction of his lower body (than his upper body), as in a Reverse Eagle, during a vertical orbit.

C. Docks with one point of contact are less difficult than formations with two points of contact and are more difficult than flying just relative slots. One grip allows more flexibility in fallrate and proximity changes. One grip leaves the freeflyer's other 3 limbs free to use for flying the relative wind. Two grips allow less flexibility and leaves only two limbs free for flying the body.

D. Horizontal orbits (or carves, as freeflyers call them when they are intended) with individual maneuvers are more difficult than simple horizontal orbits.

E. Controlled horizontal or vertical orbits are more difficult than just holding stationary no contact slots.

F. A cartwheel or loop performed while docked is more difficult than those transitions performed individually or rotating it about the Vertical Axis. A tumble rotation on the same axis as the wide base of support is more difficult than a tumble rotation on the same axis as the narrow base of support. For example, a vertical compressed accordion cartwheel is more difficult to perform than a vertical compressed accordion loop.

G. A sequence of moves that cause one or more quick and drastic change(s) in fallrate (or horizontal motion) are more difficult to perform in good proximity because every team member needs to be in good timing with one another through the use of good anticipation skills.

H. Performing an orbit to a specific heading is more difficult than orbiting and stopping at some random heading.

I. When freeflyers are demonstrating and flying relative in freestyle-like movements with the body form of a freestylist, it is more difficult for freeflyers to maintain relativity. When they are maintaining beautiful body shapes, freeflyers are not able to bend their knees or flex their hips or use their arms for controlling relative fallrate.

J. It is more difficult to fly relative when using body positions that have inherently very different fallrates. For example, it is more difficult for two freeflyers to fly relative to one another if one is face-down and the other is head-down.

8-1.1: INTRODUCTION

- A. This section describes the USPA-FAI judging program.
- B. Any USPA member wishing to participate in the judging program is required to follow the guidelines in this section.

8-1.2: SCOPE

The information in this section includes:

- A. Judge Ratings
 - 1. Regional
 - 2. National
 - 3. U.S./FAI (International)
- B. The National Judge Certification Program (NJCP)

8-1.3: PURPOSE

- A. To ensure the highest possible standards of judging at the regional, national, and international levels.
- B. To provide a mechanism to train and rate USPA members interested in serving as competition judges.

8-1.4: DEFINITIONS

- A. Regional Judge: A judge who has met the initial qualifications outlined in this section and is qualified to act as Principal, Event, or Chief Judge Regional Championships at regional and local meets in the events so qualified and to apply for the National Judge Certification Program.
- B. National Judge: A judge who has met the initial qualifications outlined in this section, completed the USPA National Judge Certification Program, and is qualified as a Principal, Event, or Chief Judge at the U.S. National Championships.
- C. U.S./FAI Judge: A judge who has met the initial qualifications outlined in this section and the FAI Sporting Code and is qualified to serve in the events so qualified as Judge at international competitions and as a U.S. Judge.
- D. Ratings: Within each category a judge may be designated as qualified to judge one or a combination of the following:
 - 1. Freefall Style
 - 2. Accuracy Landing
 - 3. Formation Skydiving (FS)
 - 4. Canopy Formation (CF)
 - 5. Artistic Events Freelying (FF), Freestyle Skydiving (FR), and Skysurfing (SS)

8-1.5: INITIAL QUALIFICATION

- A. Regional Judge: To earn a Regional Judge's rating, USPA members must submit the completed Judge Rating Application proficiency card to USPA headquarters.
 - 1. Applications Proficiency cards may be obtained from USPA headquarters, Regional Directors, the USPA Competition Committee, or on-line at www.uspa.org.
 - 2. Applications for Regional Judge must be forwarded to the applicant's USPA Regional Director for approval, who will forward it to USPA Headquarters for processing.
 - 3. Applications for the National and FAI ratings will be forwarded to the chair of the USPA Competition Committee for approval.
 - 4. Once an application at any level has been approved, USPA Headquarters will validate the qualified individual's Judge Logbook. Completed proficiency cards, rating fees, and a required photograph should be forwarded to Headquarters for processing.
- B. National Judge: To earn a USPA National Judge rating, Regional Judges must successfully complete a National Judges Training Program.

1. The Course Director for the NJTP will forward the names of the successful National Judge candidates to Headquarters along with the applicant's logbooks.
2. ~~Once an application at any level has been approved, USPA Headquarters will validate the qualified individual's Judge Logbook.~~

B. Fees:

1. The Regional Judge rating is \$25 which includes a judge's logbook.
2. National and FAI rating fees are \$15.
3. ~~In addition, each newly rated regional judge can purchase a judge logbook, available from USPA~~

C. The minimum qualifications for initial ratings are—

1. Regional
 - a. Current USPA membership
 - b. ~~judging experience of two complete meets~~
Assisted an appropriately rated and current Regional, National, or FAI Judge or higher in judging one complete meet in that discipline.
 - c. Received a briefing of the General Competition Rules SCM Section 1 from a USPA National or FAI Judge.
 - d. Received a briefing the SCM rules specific to the discipline by a National or FAI Judge rated in that discipline to include a review of the performance requirements for that each event in that discipline.
 - e. Briefing on meet administration and required paperwork from a National or FAI Judge. Training should include documentation of the performance and collation of scores, etc.
 - f. Overview of scoring equipment necessary to judge the specific event.
 - g. A minimum score of 75% on the Competition Rules test administered by a National or FAI Judge.
 - h. ~~Recommendation and approval from the applicant's USPA Regional Director~~

2. National

- a. one year of USPA membership

b. Regional Judge rating ~~or participated as a competitor at the U.S. Nationals in the same discipline~~

- c. successful completion of an NJCP

d. recommendations from the Chief of the NJCP and the Chair of the USPA Competition Committee

- e. ~~USPA BOD approval~~

2. U.S./FAI

- a. two years of USPA membership
- b. meet the FAI requirements
- c. hold the National Judge Rating for one year
- d. serve as Principal or Event judge at three National Championships*, one of which must be a U.S. National Championships in the discipline for which the rating holder wishes to be rated
- e. Recommendations from three FAI Judges and the USPA BOD
- f. Approval from the FAI

* A World Parachuting Championship Judge Training Program or a CISM Judging Training Program may be substituted for one of the national championships. The national championships where the judge completed the initial training is not to be considered as one of the national championships for the FAI rating. The national championship is defined as the competition in which the national champions are determined in accordance with the SCM.

8-1.6: ANNUAL RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. The Chief Judges at the U. S. National Skydiving Championships and the National Collegiate Parachuting Championships will submit a list of the judges and the event(s) judged to the chair of the USPA Competition Committee following the respective nationals.

- B. The chair of the USPA Competition Committee will prepare a roster of the judges depicting the currency in the respective events disciplines for distribution.
1. Regional: judge one completed meet
 2. National: judge one completed meet and perform at least one of the following:
 - a. every two years served as a principal, event, or chief judge at least one National Skydiving Championship, USPA Collegiate Parachuting Championship, or any other national or international level competition as approved by the chair of the USPA Competition Committee
 - b. every three years satisfactorily complete one NJCP which includes the events in which qualified
 3. FAI:
 - a. meet requirements of the FAI Sporting Code
 - b. satisfy the evaluation standards set forth in this section
 - c. judge at least one National Championship or World Championship First Category or Second Category Event in the preceding two calendar years every fourth year in the discipline in which the rating holder is rated
- C. A judge's rating approved by the ~~USPA Regional Director (Regional)~~ and USPA BOD (National and FAI) will remain a permanent rating, concurrent with USPA membership.
- D. Proof of currency is the judge's USPA membership card and judge's logbook.

8-1.7: JUDGE EVALUATIONS

- A. The Chief Judge of the U.S. National Skydiving Championships is responsible for conducting an evaluation of the judges at the completion of prior to the meet.
- ~~B. In the event that a judge fails to meet the initial minimum requirements for qualification as set forth in this Section, the rating holder must be reevaluated before judging a National Skydiving Championships.~~
- C. Reevaluation may be done during the practice days at the National Skydiving Championships or at a National Judge Certification Program.

8-1.8: ADMINISTRATION

- A. USPA Headquarters has available for distribution a roster of USPA judges, maintained by the Competition Committee, which will include the following:
 1. Name, address, phone numbers, and e-mail address.
 2. Rating: (Regional, National, FAI).
 3. Discipline: S&A; FS; CF; ~~FF, FR, and SK~~; **AE**
- B. The Competition Committee must submit the FAI Judges' renewal roster, denoting disciplines, to the IPC Judge Committee no later than December 31 of each year, as required by the FAI Sporting Code.

8-1.9: Judges' Logbook requirements

- A. All judges must maintain a logbook as validation.
- B. Validation:
 1. Chief Judges must have their logbooks validated by the Meet Director of the National Championships.
 2. Principal or Event Judges serving at a National Championship must have their logbooks validated by the Chief Judge.

8-2: USPA National Judge Certification Program

8-2.1: Introduction

- A. USPA National Judge Certification Program may be held annually at the U.S. National Championships, National Collegiate Parachuting Championships, or any other location as deemed appropriate by the USPA Competition Committee.

8-2.2: PURPOSE

- A. To present the best possible program to those national judge candidates selected to attend the program.
- B. ~~The NJCP is a rating program and not to be used by regional directors to train judges.~~

8-2.3: SELECTION OF THE COURSE DIRECTOR

- A. A notice of the NJCP will be placed in Parachutist Magazine ~~and the website.~~
- B. The Course Director will be selected by the USPA Competition Committee.
 - 1. This person should be ~~one of the~~ an FAI judge. s who applied for the position.
 - 2. ~~If no one has volunteered, one FAI Judge will be selected from those agreeing to participate in the Nationals.~~
 - 3. ~~Someone must do the job;~~ the FAI judges ~~selected as Course Director has~~ have the responsibility of ensuring that each candidate has adequate training and meets the standards expected of a National Judge.
- C. Within two weeks after selection, the USPA Competition Committee Chair will send the previous year's Course Director's after-action report and lesson plans to the Course Director
- D. USPA headquarters will send the Course Director a current Skydiver's Competition Manual, ~~NJCP Syllabus, training tapes, and tests.~~ ~~upon selection.~~

8-2.4: DUTIES OF THE COURSE DIRECTOR

- A. The Course Director will supervise and administer the National Judge Certification Program for the year the Course Director is selected.
- B. In addition, the Course Director will:
 - 1. Prepare a cover sheet for his or her NJCP packet, to include at least the following:
 - a. when and where to report
 - b. what to expect from the program
 - c. ~~study materials to review~~
 - d. needed items of clothing and equipment
 - 2. Select from all applicants those most qualified to attend the program.
 - 3. Work for the Chief Judge and have the same status as an Event Judge.
 - 4. Submit an after-action report to the USPA Competition Committee and Chief Judge within ~~15~~ **30** days after completion of the national championships.

8-2.5: Requirements for Attendance

- A. Each National Judge candidate must:
 - 1. ~~Possess a current USPA Regional Judge Rating or have participated as a competitor at the U.S. Nationals in the same discipline~~
 - 2. Have been a USPA member for at least one year immediately prior to application
 - 3. ~~If attending the style and accuracy portion, have judged one completed style and accuracy meet within the preceding two years and receive a recommendation from his or her Regional Director~~
 - 4. ~~If attending the formation skydiving (FS) portion, have judged at least one complete formation skydiving (FS) meet, which must include 4-way and 8-way, in the preceding two years and receive a recommendation from his or her Regional Director~~
- B. Candidates ~~qualifications are verified~~ ~~evaluated~~ for attendance by the Course Director and notified of their selection.
- C. The NJCP should be limited to the number of candidates whom the Course Director feels can be adequately supervised.

8-2.6: MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALIFICATION

- A. A person may be rated as a National Judge in—
1. Freefall Style
 2. Accuracy Landing
 3. Formation Skydiving (FS)
 4. Canopy formation (CF)
 5. ~~Freeflying (FF), Freestyle Skydiving (FR), and Skysurfing (SK)~~ Artistic Events (AE)
- B. To attain this rating each candidate must:
1. General:
 - a. Maintain the same standards of conduct and helpfulness as the principal judges.
 - b. Pass the written exam with a score of at least 80 percent.
 - c. There will be separate exams for—
 - (1) freefall style & accuracy landing
 - (2) formation skydiving
 - (3) canopy formation
 - (4) ~~freeflying, freestyle skydiving, and skysurfing~~ Artistic Event
 2. Freefall Style:
 - a. Attain 80 percent of the principal judges' base style times within plus or minus 0.3 seconds.
- (1) The number of jumps viewed will be left to the discretion of the Course Director.
- (2) The combination may be live or video.
 - b. Attain at least 70 percent on agreed penalties.
3. Formation Skydiving and Canopy Formation:
 - a. Attain at least 80 percent of agreed faults.
 - b. Attain 80 percent of principal judges' agreed number of formations within working time.
- C. A candidate not able to fit in and function may be relieved from the program and will not be rated.
- D. The USPA Competition Committee is responsible for presenting the graduates' names for approval to the Board of Directors at the next board meeting.

Attachment “K” – Rewrite of SCM Section 11

- A. Head of Delegation:
1. serves as the official spokesman for the entire US delegation on foreign soil
 2. serves as the conduit for all official information and correspondence between the team manager(s) and the WPC Organizers, US IPC Delegate, and the USPA Board and Staff
 3. ensures that registration forms, entry fees, delegation travel arrangements, pre-event training arrangements, and other official delegation obligations are fulfilled by the team manager(s) in a timely manner
 4. ensures that all bulletins, rules, registration forms, and other official WAG documents reach the team manager(s) in a timely manner
 5. provides guidance to team manager(s) as requested, to help fulfill these responsibilities.
support and assist team manager(s) competitors, and other US delegation officials during the event, however possible
 6. prepares an after-action report on the delegation’s preparation for, and participation at, the event-including recommendations on how US delegations could function better at future events, and submit it, along with the reports from the team manager(s) to the USPA board
 7. if there is more than one team manager, establishes a functional and comprehensive line of communication with all team members
 8. Support and assist team manager(s), competitors, and other US delegation officials during the event, however possible.

Attachment “L” -- Rewrite of SCM Section 10-1

10-1: U.S. Nationals Site Selection Process

10-1.1: General

- A. The U.S. National Skydiving Championships selection process was developed to give interested USPA group members a fair and equitable chance to bid for the opportunity to host a U.S. National Skydiving Championships.
- B. Each year, USPA solicits bids for hosting the U.S. National Skydiving Championships in Canopy Formation (CF); Formation Skydiving (FS); Artistic Events (AE); Para-Ski; Sport Accuracy; and the National Collegiate Parachuting Championships.
- C. All but Para-Ski and the National Collegiate Parachuting Championships will be conducted concurrently or sequentially at a single venue and time frame.
- D. The USPA Competition Committee will announce twice in Parachutist Magazine the date when bids to host the U.S. National Skydiving Championships are to be received at USPA headquarters.
- E. Bids should follow the format established in this section’s Minimum Site Requirements.
- F. Current USPA group members must submit proposals to USPA headquarters, 1440 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314, not later than 5:00 p.m. eastern daylight time, June 1, so the bid can be considered at the summer USPA Board of Director’s meeting.
- G. Bids will be awarded in the year preceding the year in which the competition will be conducted.
- H. The USPA Board of Directors may approve single-discipline events in unusual circumstances.

10-1.2: Bid Process

- A. USPA headquarters will record the date bids are received.
 - 1. Faxed bids will be accepted to meet the deadline, but an original must be received at headquarters within five working days of the deadline.
 - 2. The original will be used to make copies.
 - 3. Any difference between the faxed bid and the original will void the bid.
- B. Each group member must agree in writing to sign the USPA National Championships Letter of Agreement.
- C. USPA headquarters will send bids to the members of the competition committee, who will review them to verify they meet minimum requirements.
- D. Not later than two weeks before the BOD meeting in which bids are to be awarded, bids meeting the minimum requirements will be sent to members of the USPA Board for review.
- E. Board members are encouraged to call bidders to answer any questions they may have about the bids.

10-1.3: Site Selection

- A. Group members submitting bids will be given an opportunity to make a presentation to the full USPA Board, although one is not required.
- B. Group members making presentations to the USPA Board will first meet with the competition committee to review their bids, address questions committee members may have, and review the presentations and selection process.
- C. The order of presentations to the BOD will be decided in the competition committee meeting by draw.
- D. USPA Board bid presentation procedures:
 - 1. Each group member will be allowed an opportunity to present its bid to the full USPA Board.
 - 2. The presentation is in addition to the bid packages already received by board members.
 - 3. Presenters will leave the meeting room prior to the beginning of bid presentations and will be called into the room one at a time for their presentation.

4. Each group member will be allowed up to 12 minutes to make his or her presentation.
 - a. Each bidder will be given a two- and a one-minute warning before time is up.
 - b. A 10-minute question and answer period will follow each presentation.
5. After the question and answer period the presenter will leave the room.

E. Voting Procedures

1. The gallery will be cleared during the discussion and voting.
2. A maximum of 30 minutes will be allowed for closed discussion among board members after all the bids have been presented.
3. The directors will vote on uniform, blank sheets of paper. The ballots will be counted by the election commissioners to ensure that all Board members who are present have voted. If there are fewer votes than the number of Board Members present the Election commissioners ask if anyone has purposely not voted. If a director says yes, the count of the ballots may continue. If not, the ballots must be destroyed and a new vote taken.
4. A majority vote (51% or 12) is required to win. If there is an tie, there must be a new ballot. Where there are three or more bidders and one does not receive a majority number of votes, the one with the lowest vote count is removed from the ballot, and a new vote is taken. If two bidders tie for low vote, neither may be removed; in this case the election commissioners announce that there is a tie (never the count) and a new vote must be taken. (hoping that one of more directors will change their vote.)
5. Abstentions, blank ballots, spoiled ballots, and absent director intentions (there are no proxies) are not counted. For example, if one director turns in a blank ballot and one of the two bidders does not receive the majority number of the votes then the bidder receiving the majority of votes minus the number of blank ballots would be the winner. (51% of 21)
6. When one bidder receives a majority of the votes, one election commissioner advises the President. After the gallery is re-seated the President announces the winner of the Host of the US National Skydiving Championships.
7. The election commissioners will destroy the ballots after the election.

- F. Bids for the National Collegiate Parachuting Championships and the U.S. National Skydiving Championships of Para-Ski will be presented to and voted on by the competition committee, and their decision will be presented to the full USPA Board of Directors for ratification.